BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1842. No. 8677

FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 46, corrected to the 1st Augt. 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper—Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 21st Oct. 1842.

MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS.

FOR SALE.—A reprint of the 8th or last Edition of MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS entirely revised and corrected, and also a list of the HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS OF WAR with their proper numbers. The flags of Foreign Nations &c. &c. The Work is printed on English Paper, and bound in Cloth. Price Rs. 6.

Courier Office, 21st Oct. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The first Class Ship *Bencoolen*, 417 tons register, CHARLES MCARTHUR, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers. For freight or Passage.—Apply to FRITH & CO.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The First Class Ship *Wm. and Ann*, Captain PEARSON For Freight or Passage, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 21st October 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship *Providence*, WILLIAMS, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 21st October 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been en made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of *Francisco da Silva* late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to *Luiza Angelica da Silva* the widow of the said deceased; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 17th day of October 1842.

A. S. AYRTON,
Proctor.

NOTICIA.

TENDO-se feita a applicagao a Suprema Corte da Judicatura em Bombaim que as Cartas de Administragao de tudo e em particular, os bens e moveis, direitos e creditos *Francisco da Silva* Christao, morador sido de Bombaim, ja falecido sejao concedidas a *Luiza Angelica da Silva*, viuva do ditto defunto, todas as pessoas interessadas nisto sao por esta informados do mesmo data da oje aos 17 de Outubro, de 1842.

(Signed) A. S. AYRTON,
Procurador.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COMPANY having appointed an Agent at this Presidency for the Sale of Land in the New Settlement of Australind—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned is prepared to receive applications at this office, Meadow Street, Fort, where a plan of the Town may be seen and information obtained. A large body of Settlers have already gone out, and the reports received from the Chief Commissioner are of the most satisfactory nature. This Settlement (within a few week's sail of Bombay) offers great inducements to Indians.

All letters from the Interior must be post paid
E. ARMITAGE.

BLACKWELL AND CO'S ESTATE.

All persons indebted to the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* are requested to pay the amount of their debt to *H. F. Owen Esquire*, the Managing Trustee of the estate before the 24th day of October Instant.

BLACKWELL AND CO.'S ESTATE—SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the outstanding debts remaining due to the Estate of the late Firm of *Blackwell and Co.* on the 24th day of October Instant will be sold by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 24th day of October aforesaid at the office in Bell Lane of *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire* one of the Trustees of the said late Firm and that 4 days previous to such Sale full particulars and the conditions of Sale may be obtained at the office of the said *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esquire*.

A deposit of 20 per cent on the purchase money must be paid at the time of Sale into the Bank of Bombay the balance within 10 days after the date of Sale.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Solicitors to the Estate.

Bombay, 18th October 1842.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—*Bills of Exchange*, drawn by the Right Honorable the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s, 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO., *Agents Ceylon Govt.*

Nesbit Row, Oct. 18, 1842.

A. VIEGAS

HAS the honor to offer his best thanks to the Subscribers to his Circulating Library, and the Public, for the support he has hitherto received from them; and owing to other arrangements in view, he begs to inform them that from and after the 30th Instant, he will close the whole of his Library, Book-Binding, Lithographic, Engraving and Printing Establishments.

All persons having claims against the same, are requested to present their accounts, and those indebted will please to make early remittance, to enable him to wind up the concern.

The whole of the extensive establishments will be sold by Public Auction as soon as a Catalogue of the Books, Inventory, &c, can be got ready and circulated at the Presidency, and Out-stations. Meanwhile MR. VIEGAS will be ready to receive any private offers.

Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Assortment of Milinery and Brown and Colored Earthern ware—lately imported from England is exposed to be Sold on Commission by Private Sales at the room of the House opposite to the dwelling House of Messrs. Forbes and Co. in Forbes Street within the Fort of Bombay.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON the 20th of November next, MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale, the valuable Household Furniture of DR. BARRINGTON at his residence at the Lunatic Asylum Colabah, the same comprises a small quantity of Silver and Plated Ware, Rich Breakfast Dinner and Dessert Sets, Elegantly carved Round, Pier, Dining, Card and Sofa Tables, Chiffoniers, an Ottoman, Rich Ceylon made Callamander Chairs, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, the usual assortment in a well furnished House, also if not previously disposed of a first rate slate Billiard table, an open double bodied Phaeton with rumble and two pairs of well matched Grey Arab Carriage Horses.

ON Wednesday the 26th inst, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a stylish London-built Tandem, as also a set of Tandem Harness, the property of an Officer deceased.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. have for Sale on Commission, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, the following, viz :—

A Grey Arab Charger of high caste,	.	Rs. 450
A Bengal Tent, single pole, of seven cloths,		,, 150
A Bengal Pal with additional cloths.		,, 50

RAFFLE.

MESSRS. ROBERT. FRITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to Raffle Three Superior MUSICAL BOXES, and a New GOLD NECK CHAIN and BRACELETS of Superior Workmanship—4 Prizes and 75 Tickets at 15 Rs. a Ticket. When Filled and Money paid, to be thrown for on Three Dice—the Highest Thrown to be the Winner of the Necklace, the Two next and the Lowest a Musical Box each.

DELHI SCARFS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received two of the above very handsome Scarfs, worked in gold; price moderate.

A HIGH-CASTE GREY ARAB HORSE, Eight Years Old, quite Sound, free from vice, and a very quiet temper; it is parted with on account of the Owner leaving Bombay. Price 500 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Marwadee *Natha Shamjee* has contracted to sell to *Gungawow* the widow and Executrix of the late *Govinsljee Rowjee*, deceased of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a Bungalow, situate at Byculla road near the Tank without the Fort walls of Bombay, assessed under No. 1 in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, and any person having any claims thereupon are therefore required to make known the same to me on behalf of the said purchaser at my office in the Fort in Church Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and without being subjected thereto—Dated this 20th day of Oct. 1842.

ACTON S. AYRTON.

અહેર-ખબર

ખબર-ફીઆંથી-આપીમેચજે-મારવાડી-નાડા-શામજી-મે-ધંગાવકુ-તે-મરનાર-ગોવીનજી-રાવજી-શ્રી-ચુમબળનો-ફીનકુ-રેહેવાશી-હતો-તેની-વીઢવા-તયા-વકીલાટણને-ભંગલો-એક-વેચાતો-આપવાનુ-શાટુ-શ્રીધુંછે-ભાહારફીટ-લીએખલાનાં-રહાતા-કુપર-તલાર-આગાલછે-તે-કુપર-છાપાનો-ઑફ ૧ લોછે—તે-કુપર-ફરએક-લોકનો-દાવો-હોએતો-તેનાંઓને-જાણ-કરેવજે-આજથી-દીન ૧૪ ની-મુદતમો-ખરીદદારની-વતી-મકુને-માહારી-આશીશ-ફોટમો-ચરચ-મે-કોલામોછે તાંહાં-મકુને-અહેર-કરે—મુદતપછી-ફરએક ફાંજ-ફરકત-વગર-એ-વેચાણ-શમપુરણ-થાશે—તારીખ ૨૦ અકટોબર ૧૮૪૨

આકટન—એશ—એરીટન

THE SEVENTY FIRST MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale, at BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rs.	115
Half do ,,	58
Quarter do ,,	29
One eighth do ,,	14½

B. N. D. Also begs to acquaint the public that he has made Two Clubs one of 10 Tickets, and the other of 5 Tickets of the 71st Lottery, the former divided into 50 Shares at Rs. 25 each Share, and the latter into 25 Shares at Rs. 25 each Share. The particulars of the terms &c. is already published in the Bombay Courier of 23d September and Times dated 24th Sept. 1842.

The drawing will take place at Madras on the 7th November next.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE on the top of the Nesbit Lane as Mazagone, Two Ware Houses in Bakt House Lane.

A House in Rampart Row now vacated by Mr. *A. B. Hutchke*—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at his Office in the Town Hall, on or before Tuesday the 8*th*] *November next*, from persons desirous of contracting for the thoroughly cleansing and keeping at all times in a state of cleanliness, the whole of the Streets, Lanes, side Gutters and Gullies, together with the main drains and open drains, within the Town Limits, Lists of which may be seen on application at the office of the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices.

The contractor will likewise be required to remove all accumulations of filth, *on vacant or open spaces of the ground or Passages, in any part of the Town*, within the Limits, as well as any fresh filth that may be made thereon, during the term of his contract.

The Tenders will be received for the cleansing of the Streets, Lanes &c. within the Fort, and in the Native Town, together *or separately*, for the period of one, two, or three years, commencing from the 1*st December next*.

The cleansing of the said Streets, Lanes, &c. to be performed daily and to be commenced at day light and completed and the dirt removed to be deposited in such places as will be from time to time pointed out by the *Overseer of the Streets and Roads* under the direction of the Committee of Conservancy and no other, without the express permission of the Committee of Conservancy.

Payments will be made monthly under a certificate from the Committee that the cleansing of the said Streets, Lanes, side Gutters, Gullies, open spaces of Ground and Passages and main and open Drains, has during the preceding month been properly performed, but if otherwise or if sufficient and *efficiently constructed carts* and persons are not employed for its due performance and within the time prescribed, the overseer under the orders of the Committee will, after given written notice of 24 hours, proceed to employ Carts and persons to make the necessary cleansing and removal of filth &c. from the aforesaid Streets, Lanes, side Gutters and Gullies &c. &c.

Every expense incurred in conformity with the above clause, will be deducted from the Contractor's monthly payments and in addition to such expense, a fine not exceeding "Fifty Rupees" will be levied on the Contractor for each instance of neglecting to make such cleansings or of leaving the filth taken from any Road, side Gutter, Gullies, Drain &c &c. unremoved or on the side of the Road, longer than the time above prescribed, or of depositing any filth in any place except that pointed out to him, provided such neglect is proved to the satisfaction of the said Committee of Conservancy.

Every person submitting a Tender will be required to lodge with it *the sum of* 500 *rupees*, which will be forfeited in case of delay. Evasion or refusal to execute the deed of contract, should his tender be accepted.

Unexceptionable security will be required from each contractor, himself *in half the amount* of the sum contracted for and two securities (whose names must be inserted in the tender) in the amount of *the other half* so contracted for, to be forfeited in failure of the due performance of the said contract.

The Tender must be enclosed in a sealed Envelope and forwarded on or before 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the day specified, and all persons tendering must appear before the Committee of Conservancy upon the above named day at their Office in the Town Hall, with their securities.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Committee of Conservancy.

GEO. NOTON, Clerk.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th October 1842.

ह्या पत्रावरून जाहेर केलें आहे कीं राणी साहेबांचे पिसजष्टिस मंडळीचे क्लार्क साहेब यांचें आफिस टौनहाल मध्यें आहे तेथें मंगळवारीं पुढील नवेंबर महिन्याचा तारिख ८ वी पर्यंत ह्या शहरांतले हद्दींतील अवघे राजमार्ग व शेऱ्या गल्या व रस्त्यांचे बाजुचे नळ व झांकलेल्या व उघड्या मोऱ्यासुद्धा नित्य झाडुन साफ करण्याचा मक्ता करून घेण्याचा ज्यांचा इछा असेल त्यांचा अर्जी घेईल त्यांचा याद राणी साहेबांचे पिसजष्टीस मंडळीचे क्लार्क साहेब याचे आफिसांत विचारिलें असतां दृष्टिस पडेल.

ज्यास मक्ता मिळेल त्याणे ह्या शहरा तले हद्दींतील रस्ते किंवा पडु किंवा ओसाड जमीनीवर कचरा जमा जाहाला असेल किंवा नवा कचरा टाकला असेल तो त्यांच्या मक्तयाचा मुदत पुरी होय तों पर्यंत काढून साफ करावें.

कोर्टांतील व नेटिव टौन मधील रस्ते गल्या व गैरे झाडून साफ करण्याचा मक्ता घेण्याच्या अर्ज्या एकट्या किंवा निरनिराळ्या पुढील दिशेंबर महिन्याची तारिख १ लो पासून एक दोन किंवा तीन वर्षांच्या मुदतीच्या घेतल्या जातील.

ते रस्ते शेऱ्या व गैरे नित्य झाडून साफ कराव्या व प्रतिदिवसी सूर्योदयापासून संध्याकाळीं पांचवाजे पर्यंत झाडून साफ करून तो कचरा अवघा तेथुन काढुन गाउयांत घालून न्यावा तो कचरा तेथून काढून रस्त्यांचा व गल्यांचा रखवालोदार कनसर वेनसी क्यामेटीच्या हाताखालीं आहेतो जें ठिकाण जेव्हां दाखवील त्याठिकाणि तेव्हां टाकावा दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी कनसर वेनसी क्यामेटीच्या हुकुमा शिवाय टाकुंनये.

ते रस्ते व गल्या व बाजुचे नळ व पउत आणि ओसाड जमिना व शेऱ्या व उघड्या आणि झांकलेल्या मोऱ्याह्या महिन्यांत चांगल्या साफ केल्या असें क्यामेटी काढून लिहुन आलिंह्मणजे दरमाहा त्याचा पैका त्यास मिळेल परंतु तसें लिहुन न आल्यास आणि त्या मुदतींत तें काम करण्याकरितां चांगलीं बळकट गाडी किंवा मनुषें ठेवलीं नाहिंत असें जाहाल्यास क्यामेटीच्या हाता खालील अवर सर हें वर्तमान कळल्यापासून चौवीस घरांनंतर ते रस्ते व गल्या व नळ व शेऱ्या व गैरेंतुन कचरा काढून साफ करण्याकरितां गाडी व मनुषें ठेवील.

सदरहु कलमात लिहिल्या प्रमाणे कामकरण्यास खर्च लागेलतो अवघा मक्तेदाराच्या दरमहिनेचे पैक्यातून बाद होईल आणि त्याशिवाय मक्तेदार रस्ते व नळ व गल्या व मोऱ्या वगैरे झाडून साफ केल्यानाहिं तर्व कचरा घेउन गेला नाहीं आणि सदरहु मुदतींत रस्त्यांच्या बाजुंचा कचरा काढून टाकला नाहीं किंवा त्यास जागा दाखविली त्या जागेंत कचरा न टाकतां भलत्याच जागेंत टाकला असें कनसर वेनसी क्यामेटीच्या समक्ष पुरवणी खात्रीचो जाहाली असतां त्या मक्तेदाराकडून दर खेपेस पन्नास रूपये पर्यंत दंड घेतला जाईल.

जो अर्जी देईल त्याणे त्या अर्जीबिराबर पांचशें रूपये अनामत ठेवावे आणि त्यावो अर्जी कबूल जाहाल्यास त्याणे करार नाम्यावर सहि करण्यास विलंब केल्यास किंवा हैगय केल्यास किंवा नाकबूल जाहाल्यास ते रूपये त्याचे गेले.

दर मक्तेदारापासून चांगले जामीन घेतलेजातील त्यांत जितक्या रूपयांचा मक्ता होईल त्याचे अर्धीचा जामीन तो खुद्द आणि दुसरे अर्ध राहिलें त्याचे जामीन आसामी देन त्यांचो नोंवें त्यांहीं आपले अर्जीत लिहावो कांतर तो आपल्या मक्तयाचें कामकरण्यास चुकल्यास तितके रूपये त्याचे गेले.

त्या अर्ज्या चांगला लखोटा करून त्यांत घालुन लाख मारून सदरहु मुदतींत कोणत्याहि दिवसी संध्याकाळची तिनवरें पर्यंत पाठउन द्यावा आणि जे अर्ज्या देतील त्यासर्वांही कनसर वेनसी क्यामेटीचें आफीस टौनहाल मध्यें आहे तेथें सदरहु दिवस लिहिला आहे त्यादिवसी आपले जामीन घेउन कनसर वेनसी क्यामेटी समक्ष हाजीर व्हावें.

अर्जना मंजुर करण्याचें कारण किंपि सांगणार नाहिं.

कनसर वेनसी क्यामेटीचे हुकुमावरून,
१ ल्या ऑर्ड्यं नोटन साहेब कूर्क सही.
मुंबई टौनहाल तारिख १५ वो माहे अकटोबर सन १८४२.

A CARD.

THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. UNITED SERVICE AND UNIVERSAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS: 91, Wellesley Street: Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Tickets of the undermentioned Lottery may be had at Cos. Rs. 50 each Cash on immediate application either to the PRINTER of the *Courier* or MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE and Co. of Calcutta.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

of 1843, of all prizes.

[*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency; for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first of December 1842.

[*Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Services of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		200	Tickets.
1	ditto		100	ditto
1	ditto		50	ditto
1	ditto		25	ditto
1	ditto		12	ditto
1	ditto		6	ditto
1	ditto		3	ditto
1	ditto		2	ditto
10	ditto of	1 Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of	½ ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of	¼ ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of	⅛ ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of	1/16 ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of	1/32 ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of	1/64 ditto	22	ditto
			480	Tickets.

2,000 Prizes or Chances.

Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme.* 100 ditto

Total .....(80 Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st of Dec. 1842, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose*

chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings; [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserve to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial refer nce to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projector, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50 will find it much to their advantage to arrange for halves, quarters &c. by clubbing together among themselves.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1842.

No. 642. The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Department of public works.

Sejeant Assi-tant Overseer Robert Newton Goodline to be Serjeant Overseer.

Corporal Assi-tant Overseer William Jones to be Serjeant Assistant Overseer.

Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer Benjamin Brock to be Corporal Assistant Overseer, in succession to Serjeant Overseer Beer pensioned, date of promotion 31st December 1840.

Serjeant Overseer Robert Newton Goodline to be Sub-Conductor.

Serjeant Assistant Overseer John Dwyer to be Serjeant Overseer.

Corporal Assistant Overseer Archibald Taylor to be Serjeant Assistant Overseer.

Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer William Tudor to be Corporal Assistant Overseer, in succession to Sub-Conductor Walpole discharged, date of promotion 27th May 1841.

Serjeant Overseer J. Viges to be Sub-Conductor, vice Dickinson dece sed.

Serjeant Assistant Overseer J. Allyman to be Serjeant Ove seer, vice Viges.

Corporal Assistant Overseer G. Levein to be Serjeant Assistant Overseer, vice Allyman.

Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer J. Rushbrook to be Corporal Assistant Overseer, vice Levein, date of promotion 17th April 1842.

Supernumerary Corporal Acting Sub-Assistant Overseer Peter Bond to be brought on the strength of the Department from the 31st December 1840.

Supernumerary Corporal Acting Sub-Assistant Overseer John Davis to be brought on the strength of the Department from the 18th May 1841, vice Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer Fotherby deceased.

Supernumerary Corporal Acting Sub-Assistant Overseer Bernard Featherston to be brought on the strength of the Department from the 27th May 1841.

No. 643. The following corrected List of promotions and postings, is promulgated in General Orders in Supercession of that published in the Government Gazette of the 26th ultimo.

1st European Regiment.

Right. Wing.

	Date of Rank.
Ensign F. S. Kempt to be Lieut. on the Augmentation	16th July 1842.

Left Wing.

Ensign D. Cameron, to be Lieutenant on the Augmentation	do.

2nd Regt. Eur. L. I.

Ensigns W. Campbell and A. P. Campbell, to be Lieuts. on the Augmentation	do.

1st Gr. Regt. N. I.

Ensign R. M. Johnstone to be Lieut. on the Augmentation	do.

2nd Gr. Rt. N. I.

Ensign T. Jermyn to be Lieutenant, vice Morison, deceased	do.
Ensign St. J. O. Niell Muter to be Lieut. on the augmentation	do.

3rd Regt. N. I.

Ensign G. P. Barra to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

4th Regt. N. I.

Ensign A. R. Manson to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

5th Regt. N. L. I.

Ensign H. N. Roberison to be Lieut. on the Augmentation	do.

6th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. A. S. Faulkner to be Lieut. on the Augmentation	do.

7th Regt. N. I.

Ensign F. G. Green to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

8th Regt. N. I.

Ensign E. Thompson to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

9th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. Pyke to be Lieutenant, on the Augmentation	do.

10th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. C. Coley to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

11th Regt. N. I.

Ensign W. F. Anderson to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

12th Regt. N. I.

Ensign E. L. Russell to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

13th Regt. N. I.

Ensign C. D. Ducat to be Lieut. on the Augmentation	do.

14th Regt. N. I.

Ensign W. Weston to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

15th Regt. N. I.

Ensign F. Levien to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

16th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. L. Evans to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

17th Regt. N. I.

Ensign G. J. Young to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

18th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. J. Conbe to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

19th Regt. N. I.

Ensign P. M. Briggs to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

20th Regt. N. I.

Ensign R. M. Hammond to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

21st Regt. N. I.

Ensign A. P. Barker to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

22nd Regt. N. I.

Ensign W. S. Jones to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

23rd Regt. N. L. I.

Ensign J. Peyton to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

24th Regt. N. I.

Ensign J. Shrigley to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

25th Regt. N. I.

Ensign G. Mayor to be Lieutenant, on the Augmentation	do.

26th Regt. N. I.

Ensign W. B. Gray to be Lieut., on the Augmentation	do.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their names, and posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies.

	Rank as Cornets and Ensigns in the		To what Regt. Appointed.	
	Cavalry.	Regiment.	Army.	
Edward Penfold Arthur	2d May 42.	2d May 42.	1st Rt.	Lt. Cavy.
Edward Francis Moore	do.	do.		do.
Nathaniel Butterfield Tucker	18th do.	do.	2d Rt.	Lt. Cavy.
	Infantry.			
William Mainwaring Stone Bolton	16th July 42.	11th June 42.	2d Gr.	N. I.
John Thacker		do.	do.	2d do.
Thomas Bromley		do.	do.	3d do.
Joseph Tulowchild		do.	do.	15th do.
Mathew John Sopwitt		do.	do.	12th do.
Robert Mackworth Deverell Delafosse		do.	do.	26th do.
John Langston		do.	do.	4th do.
Charles Thomas Palin		do.	do.	19th do.
Walter Soames		do.	do.	16th do.
Frederick Phillips		do.	do.	1st Eur. Rt.
William Miles		do.	do.	5th Rt. N. I.
Herbert Bruce		do.	do.	2d Eur. Lt. I.
James Alphouse Collier		do.	do.	7th Rt. N. I.
Anthony Bean Church		do.	do.	9th do.
Peter Wright Hewett		do.	do.	1st Gr. do.
Charles Mardon Wallace, James		do.	do.	6th Rt. do.
Charles Thompson		do.	do.	18th do. 2d Eur. Lt. I.
Richard Francis Burton		do.	do.	18th Rt. N. I.
Francis Edward Francis		do.	do.	24th do. 14th do.
John Henry Reynolds		do.	do.	2d July, 17th do.
John Malcolm		do.	do.	13th do.
George Whitehead West		do.	do.	13th do. 21st do.
Stuart John Daizell		do.	do.	8th do.
Robert Cowper		do.	do.	1st Eur. Rt.
Hamilton Robert Hathway		do.	do.	16th do. 11th Rt. N. I.
John Scott Baird		do.	do.	23rd do.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1842.

No. 644. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information the following notification by the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 7th August 1842.

The following rule is published for general information as passed by Honorable the President in Council under the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors communicated in their Despatch, No. 5 of 1842, in the Financial Department, dated the 9th February.

RULE.

When an Officer has been temporarily holding a Civil or Military Staff appointment, in consequence of the absence of the fixed Incumbent on sick leave within the limits pre-cribed in the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840, and the latter proceed to Europe, or otherwise vacate the appointment during absence the locum tenens shall not be entitled to any higher allowances by reason of such vacancy, and in the event of his being permanently appointed to the Office in which he has been officiating, he shall receive the full salary of that Office only from the date of his permanent appointment.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to Govt.

No. 645. With reference to General Order No. 622 dated 8th instant, Lieutenant Aitchison, Acting Pay Master Poona Division of the Army, delivered over charge on the 4th instant, of the Pay Office to Captain R. St. John.

No. 646. With reference to the G. G. O. 8th June 1837, 17th May 1831. Paras, 20, 22d August 1842. Orders as per margin* the Hon'ble the Governor in Council in order to prevent misapprehension, is pleased to explain.

That the following Orders are in force, in so far as regards the Wound Pensions of Men enlisted previous to the 1st May 1837.

1st. All Native Soldiers on the Establishment of this Presidency who may loss a limb or be otherwise disabled by wounds on Service shall be Pensioned on the full Pay of their Rank for life. The same indulgence will be extended to Native Soldiers who may be affected with total loss of sight in the Honorable Company's Service.

2nd. They will have no claim to Pensions laid down in G. G. O. 8th June 1837, & 3rd February 1840, which are exclusively applicable to Men enlisted after 1st May 1837.

3d. Their Service Pensions to be regulated by the Rules laid down in Seperate G. O No. 2. G. G. O. 30th June 1841. paras. 92 to 102, but in no case to be drawn in addition to the Wound pension allowed by the G. G. O. 30th June 1811. The maximum in any case being full pay.

4th. Sepoys enlisted after 1st May 1837, are entitled to the new or Bengal scale of pensions for Wounds and service and to no other; neither can they claim the benefit of the above Order (1811) respecting loss of sight.

5th. The Orders of the 15th September 1824, and the 4th January 1815, in as far as they direct, that Native Officers and sepoys not Natives of the Bombay provinces (enlisted after 3rd January 1825,) who may wish to be pensioned within the Territories subordinate to the Bengal Government are in no instance to be allowed to receive a grater rate of pension than is granted to corresponding Ranks under the Government of Fort William is to be carefully attended to. The rates to be those at present in force under that presidency, G. G. O. 3rd February 1840, for Wounds and G. G. O. 8th June 1837, for service.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1842.

No. 647. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments;

Major General C. Macniel, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, to Command the Brigade at Poona.

Major General J. G. Baumgardt, C. B., H. M.'s 2d or Queen's Royals, to Command the Brigade at Deesa.

Colonel J. Gibbon, 3d Native Infantry, to Command the Brigade at Baroda.

Colonel S. Hughes, C. B., 13th Native Infantry, to Command the Brigade Carteish.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Manson, C. B., Artillery, to Command the Brigade at Ahmedunggur.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th Oct. 1842.

1. Store Lascar Balloo Gunnoe 2nd, attached to the Ordnance Department at Kurrachee, having satisfactorily accounted for absenting himself without leave, is again to be brought on the strength of that Department, from the date he was made a Casualty.

Head Quarters, Poona 18th October 1842:

1 The following removals are ordered.

Rank.	Names.	From.	To.
Lieut. Col.	W. D. Robertson	17th Regt. N. I.	8th Regt. N. I.
Do.	do. W. Sandwith	8th Regt. N. I.	17th Regt. N. I.

2 The undermentioned young officers of the Regt. of Artillery, are directed to proceed and join the Head Quarters of the 1st Battalion at Ahmednuggur, by the 1st proximo.

2d Lieutenant	G. Hossack.	
Ditto	H. M.	Douglas.
Ditto	A. M.	Murray.
Ditto	B. J.	Tinnimore.

3. Lieutenant W. F. Hunter, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, having been reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his station.

4. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by major Clibbon, dated Sukker the 24th December 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie 8th Regiment N. I. to receive medical charge of the 1st Grenadier Regiment. N. I from assis ant surgeon Jephson, from the 1st January 1842.

And order by Major General Fearon, dated Mhow the 10th instant, authorizing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 12 rejected Recruits enlisted for the 24th Regiment N. I to enable them to return to their Native Villages.

An order by the same officer, dated Mhow the 11th instant, directing the issue of 30 days subsistence money each to 6 rejected Recruits enlisted for the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and three for the Regruit Depot at that station, to enable them to return to their native villages.

5. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Cornet E. P. Arthur, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry from 14th Oct. to 31st Dec. To proceed to Bombay, until the season will admit of his Regiment at Mhow.

Lieutenant J. Wright, 9th Regiment N. I. from 11th Oct. to 31st Oct. to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Ensign J. J. Lawrie, 21st N. I. from 1st Oct. to 31st Oct. in extension to remain at Kurachee, on medical certificate.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct. 1842.

1. A detail of the 1st Bombay Eur. Regt. arrived at the presidency is attached to the Left Wing 24 Eur. Light Infantry until further orders.

2. Compensation money in lieu of clothing for the present year is authorized to be issued to the 24 Regt. Eur. Light Infantry, with the exception of serjeant major and Qr. mr. serjeant.

3. The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of Interpreter as specified opposite their names by the Committee which assembled recently for their examination.

In Mahratta.

Ensign J. T. Francis, 5th Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. R. H. Gall, H. M. 14th L. Dragoon.
Ensign E. Dansey, 1st Bombay Eur. Regt.
Assist. surgeon W. Evans, 18th Regt. N. N. I.
Ensign A. C. Etheridge, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. Jermyn, 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. S. L. Horton, H. M. 14th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. J. W. Schneider. 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. P. Dunsterville, 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, 2d Regt. Eur. Lt. Infy.
Lieut. W. Hodgson, Artillery.
Lieut. G. F. Shum, 5th Regt. N. L. I.
Lieut. F. S. Kempt, 1st Bombay Eur. Regt.
Lieut. W. J. Boye, 23d Regt. N. L. I.
Ensign W. Scott, 13th Regt. N. I.

4. The Committee of which Major General Vans Kennedy is President, is dissolved.

5. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following List of Cadets be published in General Order.

No. 6 of 1842.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY *Infantry.*

To rank from the date of their departure from Falmouth by the overland route, and the following order, viz.

William Robert Houghton, Great Liverpool Steamer	2d Augt.
Robert Morgan Pruen Billamore. do. do.	do.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend, of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Colin Cameron, "John Tomkinson"	15th Augt.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL,
Secy. Mily. Dept.

East India House, 31st Augt. 1842.

6. Ensign R. M. D Delafosse of the 26th Regt. N. I. is attached to do duty with the 22d Regt. N. I. *until* the opening of the season will admit of his proceeding to Mhow.

7. A Committee will assemble at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday next the 22d instant, on the Esplanade to examine and report on certain new Tents made up by the Tent Contractor under the direction of the Commissariat Department.

PRESIDENT.

Bt. Captain H. W. Brett.

MEMBERS.

With the Sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Lieut. H. Vincent 10th Regt. N. I.
The Qr. Mr. Lieft. Wing 2d Eur. L. Infy.

Upon the completion of the above duty the proceedings in duplicate to be forwarded to the Quarter Master General of the army and the committee dissolved.

8. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Artillery.—Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite from 19th to 31st Oct. to remain in Bombay on Medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1842.

No. 97. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Messrs. Hill, and Nelson, 1st and 3rd Class Engineers, proceeding to join the Indus Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Zenobia, at the Engineer's Table from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

By Commander A. H. Nott, Commanding the Flotilla, on the River Indus.

Mr. W. Knight Acting Master, to the charge of the Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Planet, from the 15th to the 31st of March 1842.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

Mr. James Gibbon, Purser of the Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, performed the duties of the Clerk of that Vessel, in addition to those of the Purser, from the 11th November 1839 to the 4th August 1840, both days inclusive

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1842.

No. 98. Lieutenant Quanborough, of Invalid Establishment of the Indian Navy, is allowed to pass the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in G. O. No. 23 dated 11th March last on the Malabar Coast.

Bombay Castle, 10th Oct. 1842.

No. 100. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1842.

Mr. John Brown, 1st Class Engineer of the "Berenice" proceeding to Bombay on sick certificate, to be accommodated on board the "Cleopatra" at the Engineer's Table from the 29th July to 9th August last.

By Commander A. H. Nott, Commanding the Flotilla on the River Indus.

Mr. Miller, Acting Master, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Iron Steam Vessel "Satellite" proceeding from Kurrachee, from leave of Absence on sick certificate to rejoin his Vessel, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Motoor" at the Commander's Table from the 30th April to the 11th of May last, both days inclusive.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1842.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, sub collector of Nassick, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 25th instant, under Section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Poonah on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1842.

Mr. A. Bettington, first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, assumed charge of his office, on the 12th instant.

Mr. J. W. Langford, collector of Tanna, received charge of his office from mr. Jackson, on the 10th instant.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, sub collector of Nassick, resumed charge of his office from mr. Bell, on the 5th instant.

The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments.

Pandoorung Rao bin Ramchunder Lokoor, to be Mamlutdar of the Uthnee Talooka of the Belgaum collectorate, from the 1st instant, in the room of Luxmon Rao Sesho dismissed by order of Government.

By order of the Honorablet he Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1842.

Mr. J. M. Davies, political superintendent at Colaba, is allowed leave of absence to remain at the presidency for a period of ten days from the 8th instant, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, for the benefit of his health.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1842.

Feeroshah Dhunjeeshah Khan Bahadoor, principal sudder ameen of Surat is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month on urgent private affairs.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 1st proximo under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1842.

Lieutenant T. R. Morse, of the 1st Bombay European regiment, is appointed subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, to act for lieut. Reynolds as assistant general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, during the absence of that officer, on sick certificate, and under the provisions of act No. XIV. of 1835, is vested with the penal powers of a magistrate in the several Zillahs within the Bombay presidency.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1842.

Captain J. Burrows, receivel charge from Lieut. Morse, of the offices of assessor and collector of house tax without the limits of the town, and of assessor of wheel tax, on the 12th instant.

The department of Roads and Tanks requiring officers to have a practical knowledge of the duties they are to be charged with, and which cannot be expected, if constant changes are allowed, the Honorable the Governor in Council has determined that no officer belonging to that department shall, in future, be appointed to act in any other department.

The following notification dated 17th August last, published in the Calcutta government gazette, directing the discontinuance of the use of sealing wax in closing official despatches, is republished as applicable to this presidency.

No. 216.

Fort William.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

the 17th August 1842.

The Honorable the President in Council having had under consideration a proposition for discontinuing the use of sealing wax in all official despatches, is pleased to direct, that in future, the public officers under the Bengal presidency close the envelopes of their letters with gum arabic. and discontinue the use of sealing wax where it can be dispensed with. The seal of office is to be stamped with lump blacky.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the President in Council

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1842 | 43 up to the 12th Instant	Chests..	208
Ditto from 13th instant to this day	,,	33
	Total..	241

INDORE.

Passes granted under the Proclamation of 1842 | 43 up to 23rd September	Chests..	80
Ditto from 24th September to the 6th instant	,,	172
	Total	252

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests..	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1842, to 18th instant	,,	14,842
	Total..	16,842

EXPORTED.

From the 27th October 1841 to the 12th instant	Cheft	14,901½
Ditto from the 13th to the 18th instant	,,	29
	Total..	14,930½

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 19th October 1842.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

October 15th. Lieut George A. Ede, Queen's Hussars, from Kirkee.
Do 18th. Ensign Frederick Nelson, 40th Regiment from England.
Do. do. Ensign J. Day, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from Poonah
Do. 19th. Lieutenant G. Moraton, 2d Regiment Light Infantry, from Ratnagery
Do 20th. Captain Burnett, 1st European Regiment from Poonah
Do. do. Lieutenant Ranclaud, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, from Ahmednugur.
Do. do. Cornet E. Arthur, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from Poonah

Departures.

October 18th. 2d Lieutenant H. M. Douglas, Artillery, to Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Assistant Surgeon William Evans, 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to do.
Do. 20th. Lieutenant A. Schneiedr. 2d Grenadier Regiment to Satarah.
Do. do. Lieutenant C. M. Barrow, 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Tannah.
Do. 19th. Lieutenant D. Eye, 3d Light Cavalry, to Mahableshwar.
Do. 20th. Lieutenant W. Cormack, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to do.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Oct. 17th. Ship Tyrer, J. T. Romer, master from London 6th June. Passengers—F. Neison, H. M. 40th Regt. mr. and mrs. Homdas and 2 children, mrs. Humphrey, mrs. Wallace, mr. Somerville.

Departures.

Oct. 17th East India Company's Steam Frigate Sesostris, lieut. H. C. Ormsby, commanding to Vingorla.

Do. Ship Sumdany, Coonjee Poe, nacodah to Cannanore.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Nov
Burrell	Eglinton Maclean & co.	London	
Arab	Forbes and co	London	in Oct
Berkshire	Foster and co	London	in Dec
William & Ann	Kinloch Maclean & co	London	
Bencoolen	Frith & co	London	
Caledonia	Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	15 Oct
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Broom	Grey & co	Liverpool	in Oct
Providence	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Argyll	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Maulius	Grey & co	China	
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co.	China	
Sir H. Compton	Mahomed R. Khan	Persian Gulph	
Monarch	McVicar Burn & co.		
Boadicea	Foster & co		
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Naujee & co		
Westmoreland	D & M Pestonjee		
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichun		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormasjee		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Champion	Skinner & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg and co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Portland	Campbell Miller & co.		
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J. Sons & co		
Mary Ann	McVicar Burn & co		
Maitland	Remington & co		
Alcmena	McVicar Burn co		
Morley	Dirom Carter & co		
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co		
Ann	W & T Edmond & co		
John Panter	Remington & co		
Candahar	McVicar Burn & co		
Ardaseer	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Rajasthan	W Nicol & co		
Northumberland	Eglinton Maclean & co.		
Formosa	Campbell Miller & co.		
William Wallis	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell		
Hookinson	Dirom Carter & co		
Kelso	Remington & co		
John Brewer	Foster & co		
Lord Lynedoch	Foster & co		
Edward	Frith & co		
Madonna	McVicar Burn & co		
Seringapatam	Dirom Carter & co.		
Castle Huntley	C Cowasjee & co		
Margaret	Brownrigg & co		
Ariadne	W & A Graham & Co.		
Orleana	B & A. Hormasjee		
Eliza Stewart	Ritchie Steuart & co.		
Eleanor	Dirom Carter & co		
John Gray	Campbell Miller & co.		
Walker	Daood Sassoon		
Leonard Dobbin	W. Nicol & co		
William Bryan	Skinner & co		
Tyrer			
H. C. Steamers	Ataianta Hugh Lindsay Sesostris Indus		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
" " "	Tender Cardiva		
" " "	Euphrates		
" " Sloop	Elphinstone		
" " "	Coote		
" " "	Schooner Maldiva		
" " Royal Tiger			
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah		
" " Ship	Hastings		

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Neptune		London	24th May
John Knox	Grey & co	London	18 th June
Harmony		London	4th July
Wild Irish Girl		London	23 July
Coromandel		London	7th July
Childe Harold	Foster & co	London	19th July
Malabar	Skinner & co	London	23d July
Recovery		London	14th Aug
John Tomkinson		London	16th Aug
John Mitchell		London	21st Aug
Carnatic		London	4th Sept
Royal William		London	13th Aug
Salisbury		Liverpool	4thth Jun
Lucy Wright	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	19th June
Surlingshire	W & T Edmond & co.	Liverpool	1st July
Pandora	Frith & co	Liverpool	23d June
Higginson & Cardwell	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	14th July
Helen Mer		Liverpool	4th Aug
Harmony		Liverpool	10th Aug
Thistle		Liverpool	17th Aug
Catherine		Liverpool	4th Sept
Ann Martin		Clyde	27th June
Eucles		Clyde	27th June
Clutha		Clyde	27th June
Christina	Frith & co	China	8th June

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Oct. 5th—English Ship Essex, W. H. Brewer, from Portsmouth June 16th and Madras 29th Sept; English Barque Blorenge, R. Banks, from Liverpool 19th June, English Ship Fairfield, J. W. Hughes from Liverpool 20th May; English Ship Lord Auckland, G. Jardine, from Port Nalser 27th April and Singapore 6th September; English Barque Bangalore, T. Smith, from Madras 22nd September; English Ship Emerald Isle, J. Scales, from Madras 9th and Ennore 22d September.

☞ Nabob and Bintang put back from Sea leaky.

Oct 6th—English Ship Madagascar, C. G. Weller, from London 16th June and Madras 1st Oct; French Ship Lion, Bond from Bordeaux (no date); English Brig Swallow, Rards, from Moulmein 28th September, and English Ship Symmetry, G Watson from London 15th May.

Oct. 7—Arab Ship Fyzel Rohoman, Nacodah, from Muscat 20th August and Cochin 17th September, and English Ship Eliza, McCarthy, (put back with loss of masts.)

☞ Madagascar, Bangalore and Essex arrived off Calcutta on the 7th instant.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Essex from London—mrs. Gordon, misses Husband, E. Husband and Pereira; lieut col. Benson, captain Hodgson and lieut. Gordon, Ben. army: messrs Clarke, Doria, Steel Jeune and Mayo, cadets; 3 overseers and 3 recruits, grooms in charge of three horses for the hon'ble company.

Per Lord Auckland, from Singapore—mr. Wm. Maclean, merchant.

Per Nabob—J. Gardner, master mariner.

Per ship Madagascar, from London.—Mesdames Goodwyn and Siddons; misses Lattey, Matheson and G. Matheson; capts. Goodwyn and Oldfield, Bengal engineers, and Alston, B. N. I; messrs Siddons, Western and Philpots, do. do. engineers, and McGregor, cavalry; Hon. R. Drummond, messrs. Swinton, Tucker, civil service; messrs Dickens, Newman, Sanders and Hubbs, cadets; mr Kelly assistant surgeon, and mr. Lattey; mr. Gowen left on board the Northumberland, at Madras, and mr. McLeod, from Madras.

Per Salseen, from Moulmain—messrs. E. Creaton, C. Bremmer and J. E. Lemouzin.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Essex, on the 2nd July, in lat. 0 44 N. long 22 45 W spoke the Duchess of Argyle, from Glasgow to New Ireland, with emigrants. On the 28th July, in lat 12 15 S. long 28 18 W. spoke the Abercrombie Robinson, from Dublin to the Cape, with troops. On the 22nd August, in lat. 34 47 S. long 35 5 E. spoke the Lord Lowther, from London to China, with stores.

REMARKS.

By the Bintang—The Bintang encountered a heavy gale of wind, which lasted from Saturday, 1st of October, until Monday 3d causing the vessel to leak a great deal, also losing jib boom, starboard, quarter boat, and springing bow sprit, and various losses, damages

By the Nabob—The Nabob experienced a heavy gale on Friday and Saturday last, shifted cargo, lost 2 sails and had 6 feet water in the hold.

By the Salween—The Sarah of London, on shore, about 2 miles above Amherst, with nine feet water in her hold.

An Arab ship totally dismasted in the Eastern Channel, a Pilot Vessel attending her.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

7th—Clifton, Vox, for Bombay, Romeo, Pollock, for Clyde and Laurel, Wilkinson, for Glasgow, in a day or two, and Phœnix, Massey, for Bourbon, in 2 or 3 days.

8th—Winfred, Hardy, for Liverpool, in 3 or 4 days, Lady Feversham, Wester, for Bombay, and Sultan, Brusson, for Bourbon, 2 or 3 days, and Allier, for Bourbon, in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 10, Ship Samarang, D. Robertson, from Calcutta 30th September.

Passengers for England.—Mesdames Short, Campbell Dicken, Pilleau, P. Ford, Lieuts. Dawsing, H. M. 3rd Buffs and Bellasata. For Madras.—General Sir Edward Williams and Walter Plowden, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 8, Barque Braemar, W. Gillam, to Calcutta.

Passengers—Mrs. Gillam and child.

Do. French Ship Le Gauge, V. Doust, to Calcutta and Bordeaux.

Do. 9, Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, to Northern Ports

Passengers—Mrs. Hitchens, two Misses Smith, Dr. Hitchens, Dr. Smith, Ensign Smith, two Medical Subordinates' Serjeant Langtal, Mrs. Lockwood, and child, and Mrs. Hicks.

Do Brig Union, A. Sprinter, to Coringa.

Do. Ship Nepaul, John Campbell, Junior, to China.

Do. Barque Royal Adelaide, J. Sinclair, to Penang.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 5th October, mrs. G. Higginson, of a son

At Cawapore, on the 28th September, the lady of A. Speirs esq. civil service, of a son.

At Ferozepore, on the 13th September, the lady of mr. M. Arratoon, of a son.

At Kidderpore, on the 7th October, mrs. W. Huckerdon, the wife of mr. H. Huckerdon, of the H. C. S. of a daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 1st October, mrs. W. H. Martin, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Chicacole, on the 15th September, by special licence, by the rev. F. Lugar, lieut Lascelles Lane, 17th regt. N. I. to Francis Langworthy, youngest daughter of the late captain Alscott, royal navy, of Chudleigh, Devon.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 4th October, mrs. Elizabeth Chisholm, the lady of G. W. Chisholm, esq, aged 36 years.

At the General Hospital, on Thursday, the 29th September Mr. Peter B. Hyne, aged 21 years. 2d officer of the ship Thomas Lowry, and 21 son of R. Hyne, Esq., of Colcot near Dartmouth, Devonshire.

At Calcutta, on the 30th September, N. J. Hudson Esq. firm of Hudson and co. Akyab, aged 24 year and 11 months

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, at Saint George's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. P.

great and the worthy, the pious and the virtuous have ever been addicted to retirement. It is the character of little and frivolous minds to be wholly occupied with, the vulgar objects of life. These fill up their desires and supply all entertainment, which their coarse apprehensions can relish—but a refined and exalted mind leaves the world behind it, and seeks them in retreat. The man of public spirit has recourse to it in order, to form plans for general good; the man of genious in order to dwell on his favorite themes; the philosopher to pursue his discoveries; and the Saint to improve himself in grace." All regulated minds prefer retirement to the tumults, and hubbubs of life—"Observer's" suggestions with regard to placing the Assistant in the midst of their subordinates is not good and consequently, would not be advisable to adopt—he must be aware the natives cannot do business without noise, and I doubt not he is also aware of the concourse of people that resort to the Customs office daily for the transaction of public business, and the clatter they make far exceeds conception. I would ask whether "Observer" would be able to examine and draft if he were planted in the midst of such bustle and noise, if he answers in the affirmative, he must certainly be a person possessing intellectual powers beyond his kind, for the Customs Office reminds me whenever I enter it of the building of the tower of Babel, when the Deity confounded the language of Noah's family. No, no, I reiterate it will never answer to place the "flower-pots" in the middle of "cooking pots," for what with turmoil, and the fire of their dignity they will not be able to single two ideas together. No, no, let them remain in their retirement, where it disposed they will be more capable to make themselves as useful as they can—In England people do more business than noise, in this country, it is not so.

With respect to the Chairs, I have no objection to the Collector or Deputy having more than one, for the following reason; supposing merchants call, he could not transact business with all at one and the same time, he would therefore be wanting in decorum, if he would not offer them seats whilst engaged with one. With regard to the public belief to the corruption of the department, all I have to say that the Customs Office was never so free from contamination as in these days—this is an incontrovertible fact that could be testified by native merchants, if "Observer" would condescend to inquire of them—indeed, his doing so would save him a deal of trouble, pen, ink, and paper—ask how the Customs Department got on in the times of Messrs. Doveton, Pendegrass, Flower &c. and they will tell you those were glorious days to the present, and why they say so I leave to the penetration of "Observer" to conjecture.

This Epistle has assumed unintentionally a lengthy appearance, I shall therefore desist for the present, by subscribing myself.

Sir,

Yours obediently,

SOLITAIRE.

20th October 1842.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge with humility, the receipt of a paper addressed, "*To His Highness the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*" We were confounded by the exaltation so unworthily conferred upon us—the style does not of right belong to us, as either of our cotemporaries will most willingly testify.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1842.

Calcutta papers to the 8th; Madras the 12th; Agra the 8th and Delhi the 5th Instant have been received. A few extracts will be found below.

An addition of 8 Barristers to the Calcutta Bar, is announced by the *Hurkaru*. A flight of Locusts, will probably be the next visitation for its sins.

Memorandum of Number of Covers received by the H. C. S. Victoria on the 12th October 1842.

	Letters.	Papers.
Via Marseilles	3,862	7,368
Via Falmouth	17,703	16,500
Foreign	1,288	385
Letters	22,853	24,253
Papers	24,253	
Total	47,106	

The Proclamation of the Governor General, dated Simla, the 1st October 1842, announcing the determination of Government to recal our Armies forthwith from beyond the Indus, appears to us a very statesmanlike and able composition—and one every way calculated to increase our confidence in the administration of Lord Ellenborough. Almost every home print denounces the Auckland policy with respect to Affghanistan—there seems scarcely to exist any difference of opinion upon the point, and the only question which appeared latterly to intere-t the Nation was, how we should remedy errors which had entailed upon us such disastrous consequences.—Although great confidence was placed in the know ledge and ability of Lord Ellenborough, few even of his own party anticipated such happy results as have arisen from his management of the affairs of this country since his arrival among-t us. The latest London Journals consider a retreat as almost inevitable—and the most melancholy forebodings of further evil from our occupation of the country continued to the time of the despatch of the Mail to be indulged in by public writers—there really appears to be some "luxury in woe," otherwise people would be found to contemplate the brighter side of the political picture. It remained for Lord Ellenborough to retrieve the position of our Armies, and the character of the country, which had suffered under the mismanagement of the Incapables. How he has justified the expectations of those who sent him to achieve such high objects, is now become matter of History—perhaps no country in any age has been so suddenly and effectually relieved from difficulties and disasters, as ours has happily been under his auspices.

A few short months since we were severely handled by a cotemporary, since defunct, for venturing to hint that the *silent system* of the Governor General, might have its advantages—in fact, when there existed a pretty general combination of the Press of India, arranged against his Lordship, arraigning him at the Bar of Public opinion for the unconstitutional secrecy he observed respecting approaching military movements, we dared more than once to insinuate that it might be very prudent to keep his own counsel and that much of the success of his measures might depend on his keeping the Public press in ignorance of what would come next. Under the preceding Government, our cotemporaries were generally enabled to gratify their Readers with a full exposé of the plans about to be put in execution—and as the details became generally known, there was ample time and opportunity afforded to the enemy for their frustration—the issue of the open and communicative system, our disasters will exemplify and explain—for the superior advantages of secrecy and decision of purpose, we refer to Ghuznie—Cabul—and our recovered countrymen—with their wives and little ones. We were then taunted with the receipt of "a retaining fee" from the Government to secure our advocacy, and a polite inquiry made as to its amount—we deeply regret that the "Secret Service Fund," has been in no way made available for the purpose of expressing to us the Government obligation—there must have been some mistake, we suppose, in the direction of the *despatch* enclosing our *honorarium*—for it never reached our address. Perhaps it may yet be found in the Dead Letter Office.

The Proclamation does all that such an instrument ought to do—and nothing more—it declares boldly and unreservedly the plan adopted and the system to be pursued—It exposes the fallacy of the attempt to force a Sovereign on an unwilling people—It refers to our disasters originating in error and completed by treachery—and finally, their retrieval—It announces the immediate withdrawal of our victorious army from a conquered and humbled country—and a determination to leave to the Affghans themselves, the creation of a Government "amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes"—In all this there appears nothing unsuitable—on the contrary we think the design a good one, and that it is boldly avowed—We have no interest in retaining possession of the country—we are better without such lawless and disorganzed subjects—we have done in Affghanistan all that British honor and British interests required at our hands, we leave the murderous and treacherous crew to their fate. On this subject the Bombay *Times* of last Wednesday says:—"We admire the bold frankness with which he (the Governor General) has announced his determination to abjure all connection with Affghanistan and its rulers; but there is more than mere bad taste in the manner of expounding the grounds on which he has acted,—— viewed as the exposition must be, as a string of denunciation of the measures of his predecessor, however indefensible they may be considered. It is all very well in England for political opponents laying down the antagonism of their views as broadly and distinctly as possible, and making the distinctions betwixt themselves and their successors or predecessors in office, as clear and unmistakeable as possible. This at home is both expected and is perfectly understood. The natives of India regard the Governor General as the abstract representative of British power,—as one who never dies,—and though it is well to alter an unwise system as speedily as may be, an ostentatious display of the alteration, by which it is proclaimed that though there may now be strength and wisdom, there has heretofore been weakness and folly, is a measure of more than doubtful prudence." If the above extract from the *Times* means anything, it means to charge Lord Ellenborough with "more than mere bad taste" in referring even by inuendo to the false policy of his predecessor—how we would ask could he justify his own policy, differing as it does, toto cælo from that of Lord Auckland, unless by the institution of some contrast? if the "measures" of Lord Auckland, be "indefensible," on what principle of policy or common sense, could Lord Ellenborough refer to, without denouncing them? An attempt is made to draw a distinction between England and India—as theatres for the expression of antagonist views of men and measures, which appears without just or even plausible grounds—the reason for the maintenance of such a distinction, assigned by the *Times*, is based upon an assumption, which few people who know anything of the Native character will recognize as legitimate—namely "The Natives of India regard the Governor General as the *abstract* representative of British Power—*as one who never dies.*"—Where did our cotemporary obtain this peculiar insight into Native character, and Native modes of thinking? If this be meant in a metaphorical sense, we confess we do not understand it—but if it be intended in a literal sense, we protest against the doctrine in the name of all experience. The Natives of India surely have brains enough, (at least such of them as affect to canvass the relative merits of their Governors) to perceive the difference between one Governor General and another—they see it in the effects of a different policy; they read it in the English and Native Newspapers—and they feel it in its consequences upon the general prosperity—and as it affects their own individual interests. They regard the "British Power," as a power that "never dies"—no matter who may be Governor General—but they are not without powers to perceive, and opportunities to exercise those powers upon, that although "British power" has not as yet actually died—yet that a Governor General, has been *almost* accessary to sit dissolution. Many of the Natives of *this* part of India at least, know as well as our cotemporary, that the Governor General for the time being, is only the temporary depository of the delegated power of the Home Government—and they also know the restrictions under which he governs the country—they do not believe him to be the "abstract representative of British power," but they know him to be its *actual* representative, whom, and whose measures they are bound to obey. If it be seriously intended to carry on the delusion (if it exist any where) that the Governors-General are infallible—the sooner our cotemporary repudiates such doctrines the better—they are too antiquated for this century—and will not pass muster, amongst even the most illiterate—many Natives, within a minute's walk of the *Times'* office, could be found, well able to enumerate the various acts and measures of successive Governors General for many years back—and although not so deeply conversant with *History*, as our cotemporay, we would venture to state as our opinion, that they generally form very accurate notions of their respective merits.

We do not like to see any attempt made to strip Lord Ellenborough of his laurels—they have been well earned—and we have no doubt will be worn meekly.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice from the Agent for Bombay, of the Western Australian Company. We have been induced to look lately into a book entitled "Western Australia," written by Thomas John Buckton Esq. Author of "China Trade." and other works—which enters very minutely, and with much interest, into a description of that colony and the vicinity. For the benefit of those who may feel disposed to inquire into the advantages of the colony, with the object of becoming Settlers, we have extracted the following passages from the work.

The fascinations of the country are so bewitchingly set forth in Mr. Buckton's Book, that we were *almost* persuaded to pack up our moveables, and set off in search of Fortune in a more genial climate than this; and were only restrained by the sad conviction that we could not carry the *Courier* along with us—and without its daily solace, we feel we could promise ourselves no lasting happiness in any clime. Such is the force of habit.

Upwards of ten years have now elapsed since Western Australia was taken possession of as a Dependency of the British Crown, when a Settlement was formed upon the Banks of the Swan, and in the immediate vicinity of that river. Perth and other small towns, were founded, and, subsequently, some inconsiderable Settlements have been formed at King George's Sound, and other points. The laws of Great Britain are fully established, and the social condition of the colony is superior to that of many of the new Settlements; still it cannot be denied that Western Australia, as a colony, has not, since its establishment, made any rapid or material advance. This result is principally to be attributed to errors committed in the disposal of land—the want of combination in the investment of British capital there—and the superior facilities hitherto afforded to emigration by Government to other points of Australia.

"The colony of Western Australia—possessing a fertile soil and a salubrious climate—evidently affords greater facilities for commerce than the other Australian colonies, from its greater proximity to Great Britain, the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, and from being within easier reach of the densely-peopled and productive countries of Asia and the rich Indian Archipelago; yet, notwithstanding these manifest and acknowledged advantages, Western Australia has almost remained stationary whilst the comparatively recent colony of South Australia has risen into a degree of importance, and attained a state of prosperity not less astonishing than advantageous to those who embarked in the formation of that settlement. Its principal town, Adelaide, already possesses, streets, squares, churches, markets, banks, 700 or 800 stone and brick houses, with 6000 inhabitants, although less than four years ago its site was a desert, distant 600 miles from any habitation of civilized man. This greater progress of the younger colony, with less natural advantages, proves the superiority of the method of colonization pursued with respect to it, over that which has been adopted in Western Australia.

A new era for the latter colony has, however, now happily commenced. Her Majesty's Government have determined to apply to the older colony the principles of colonization, which have had such eminent success in South Australia; and the Western Australian Company has been formed to co-operate in those views, by the investment of capital in the acquirement of land, and the conveyance of settlers and emigrants to the most favorable point which could be selected upon the Western coast of the continent of New Holland, within the boundaries and under the jurisdiction of the colony of Western Australia.

With these objects in view, the Company have purchased extensive blocks of land near Laschenault, in the maritime country of Wellington, in which district some few settlers have already established themselves. One of these tracts, containing more than 100,000 acres, is beautifully situated on the inlet formed by the embouchure of four rivers, which pass through this property, or form its boundary, at the mouth of which inlet there is one of the best ports of the Western Coast of new Holland. Here the chief town of the new settlement, to be called Australind will be established. The selection of this spot has been the result of careful investigation. It may be mentioned that one fact has weighed principally with the Company in making a choice of this field of Emigration; namely its great distance from the Convict Settlements, and the consequently superior social condition which already exists in Western Australia where the strongest repugnance to the Convict system has prevailed since the first establishment of the Colony, notwithstanding the urgent want of labour from which it has suffered.

A body of Colonists have emigrated and settled at Australind, and on the adjoining territory, under the auspices of the Company, and in charge of their Chief Commissioner, who together with his family, accompanied by an efficient Surveying establishment, and skilful medical officer, will be despatched thither as soon as possible.

We have been highly favored by receipt of the following *morceau*, selfishly intended for the exclusive entertainment of friends at home—but we are so fond of good things ourselves, that we think it a pity, not to dispense them to others, particularly when it costs us nothing. We are getting up a full, true and particular description of the *peons* of our establishment—in order that the example of the *Times* may not be thrown away upon us—and we mean to improve upon the article transmitted to Europe by our cotemporary, by adding the names and additions of all those in our employ, together with any remarkable facts connected with the private histories of themselves or their families—as well as who made their several and respective trowsers—belts—badges—and where they bought their *Pugrees*—and any other interesting details that we think desirable for home consumption—in fact a "*catalogue raisonnée*," of our establishment *more Temporum*, whilk being interpreted signifieth, "after the manner of the *Times*."

"NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.—The largest sized printing establishment in Bombay turns out about as much work as a third-rate newspaper office in a provincial town in England, where the whole operative force would amount probably to four journeymen compositors, with as many apprentices and pressmen—the apprentices, folding and delivering the papers, in Bombay, to perform a similar amount of work, forty compositors are requisite, eight or ten pressmen; not one of these, however, would pollute his hands by folding a paper!—so that for this an establishment of four or five Portuguese bookbinders must be maintained. The delivery is a totally separate matter, and for this purpose from ten dozen delivery peons are maintained. These are ruled over by a havildar or sergeant of peons, who, besides the uniform common to them all, sports chevrons on his arm, and bright gaudy worsted epaulettes on his shoulders. The peons always wear a regular un form, decorated with a broad scarlet belt over the shoulder, the ends depending below the knee on the right side; to the breast of this is attached a breast-plate, the size of a door-plate, and similarly engraven, indicating the establishment to which they belong. As a sample of the uniform customarily worn, we may describe that of our own establishment, which consists of a bright scarlet turban turned up with tinsel gauze, a brown cloth tunic close up to the throat, and descending to the knee; a pink sash round the waist, thin white cotton trowsers, with red native slopes turned up at the points. The legs are bare. The fore-mentioned belt is of scarlet cloth, braided with yellow worsted braid, with which also the rest of the dress is adorned. "The Bombay Times Office" is blazoned in ample characters on a six-inch brass plate on the breast. A chittery, or Chinese umbrella, which protects from the sun in the dry season, and from the rains in the wet, is the never-failing accompaniment. So soon as the papers are sorted, these are seen flying in all directions on foot or in buggies, where there is little time and a considerable distance to be travelled, through all parts of the Island. Next comes the receipts of papers from the post-office, of which a number that would be reckoned quite extraordinary at home is taken in by editors in India. These consist of all the leading daily and most of the weekly papers, and amount in all to betwixt 300 and 400 a month.—*Bombay Paper.*

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1842.

With reference to the Notification issued by Government, on the 15th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following Supplement to the Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued at Simla on the 30th ultimo, and also the General Orders by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, dated Simla the 7th Instant, announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety and release of the whole of the European Prisoners from the hands of Mahomed Akbar Khan, with the exception of Captain Bygrave.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

HEAD QUARTERS, SIMLA, THE 5TH OCT. 1842.

Since the public Notification of the 30th ultimo, the Governor General has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European Prisoners but one, in the following extract from a communication from Major General Pollock, C. B. dated the 21st ultimo.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FROM MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK, C. B.

Dated Camp Cabool, 21st Sept. 1842.

MY LORD,

It gives me great gratification to be enabled to state, that the whole of the European Prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akbar, except Captain Bygrave. I will make my official report on this subject whenever they reach my Camp, which will no doubt be to-morrow. I send a highly equipped. Force, under Sir R. Sale, to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my Camp:

Major Pottinger, ... } Arrived this morning
Captain Johnson, ... }
Mrs. Trevor and eight Children.
Captain and Mrs. Anderson and three Children.
Captain Troup and Dr. Campbell.
One European Woman and four Privates."

By order of the Right Hon'ble, the Govr. Genl. of India,

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.
With the Governor General,

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department; Simla, 7th Octorber 1842.

The following despatch, received from Major General Pollock, reporting the safe arrival at Cabul of the European Prisoners, is published for general information.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.
Secy. to the Govt. of India
With the Governor General

(Copies.)

No. 242 of 1842.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL G. POLLOCK, C. B.
Commanding in Affghanistan.

To T. H. MADDOCK Esq.
Secretary to the Government of India,
With the Governor General.

Dated Camp Cabool, 23rd September 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, copy of my letter to the address of Major General Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army, of date the 22d instant.

I have &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

No. 382 of 1842.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL G. POLLOCK, C. B.
Commanding in Affghanistan.

To MAJOR GENERAL J. R. LUMLEY,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Dated Camp Cabool, 22nd Sept. 1842.

SIR,

I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that having received intimation from Bameean, that the Europeans, Officers and Soldiers, Prisoners there, had made arrangements by which they hoped to effect their own liberation, I, at the suggestion of Mohun Loll, with the concurrence of Khan Sheereen Khan, Chief of the Kuzzulbashes, sanctioned the speedy departure of (700) seven hundred of his horse on the 15th instant, the day of our arrival here, to meet the party. Some difficulty occurring on the score of money, I advanced ten thousand (10,000) Rupees, which were delivered by Sir R. Shakespear, who accompanied the Kuzzulbashes. Being apprehensive that attempts would be made to intercept the Prisoners, I detached Major General Sir R. Sale, with the Troops named in the margin, on the 19th instant, to the Arghundee pass, and the circumstance proved fortunate, as a delay of twenty-hour hours would have enabled Sultan Jan, who was in pursuit, to overtake our people. I am happy to state, that the whole who were in confinement, (as per subjoined roll) with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who is with Mahomed Akbar, arrived in my Camp yesterday evening.

Her M.'s 3d dragoons.
1st light cavalry.
Backhouse's mountain train.
2 companies Her M.'s 9th foot.
4 ditto Her M.'s 13th light infy
Broadfoot's sappers.
Ferris's Jezeetchies.
80 Sukh horses, and
160 foot soldiers under Capt. Lawrence.

I cannot conclude without recording my opinion, that to Khan Sheereen Khan and Mohun Loll may be attributed the safety of the Prisoners, and I have reason to believe the Chief of the Kuzzulbashes to be a steadfast adherent to the British Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE POLLOCK, Major General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

(True Copy)

(Signed) R. C. SHAKESPEAR,
Military Secretary.

LIST OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1842.

1 Major Genl. Shelton, H. M's. 44th Foot.
Lieut. Col. Palmer, 27th Bengal N. I.
Major Griffiths, 37th Bengal N. I.
Captain Boyd, Commissariat.
5 .. Johnson, ditto S. S. 26th N. I.
.. Burnett, 54th native infantry.
.. Souter, H. M.'s 44th foot.
.. Waller, Bengal horse artillery.
.. Alston, 27th native infantry.
10 .. Poett, ditto.
.. Walsh, 52d Madras N. I.
.. Drummond, 3d Bengal L. C.
Lieut. Eyre, Bengal artillery.
.. Airey, H. M.'s 3d buffs.
15 .. Warburton, Benl. arty. S. S. F.
.. Webb, 38th Madras N. I. S. S. F.
.. Crawford. Bengal 3d N. I. S. S. F.
.. Mein, H. M.'s 13th light I.
.. Harris, 27th Bengal N. I.
20 .. Melvillee 54th Bengal N. I.
.. Evans, H. M.'s 44th foot.
Ensign Haughton, 31st Bengal N. I.
.. Williams, 27th Bengal N. I.
.. Nicholson, ditto. ditto.
25 Conductor Ryley, ordnance commissariat.

Surgeon Magrath.
Assistant Surgeon Berwick.
.. Thomson.

LADIES.

Lady Macnaghten.
" Sale.
Mrs. Sturt and 1 child.
Mainwaring, ditto.
.. Boyd, 3 children.
.. Eyre, 1 child.
.. Waller, 2 children.
Conductor Ryley's wife, Mrs. Ryley, 3 children.
Private Bourne's (13th light infy.) wife, Mrs. Bourne.
Mrs. Wade, wife of Sergeant Wade.

Major Pottinger, Bombay artillery.
Captain Lawrence, 11th light cavalry.
.. Mackenzie, 48th Madras native infantry.

Mr. Fallon, clerk, } Not in the service.
.. Blewitt, do. }

LIST OF PRISONERS BROUGHT OVER.

Her Majesty's 44th Foot.

Sergeant	Wedlock.	Private	Moore.
..	Weir.	..	Miller.
..	Fair.	..	Murphy.
Corporal	Sumpter.	..	Marshall.
..	Bevan.	..	Cox.
Drummer	Higgins.	..	Robinson.
..	Lovell.	..	Brady.
..	Branagan.	..	McGlynn.
Private	Burns.	Boys	Grier.
..	Cresham.	*Her .. t*	Milwood.
..	Cronin.	*Majes yjs*	*13th Lit. I.*
..	Driscoll.	Private	Binding.
..	Derney.	..	Murray.
..	Duffy.	..	Magary.
..	Mathews.	..	Monks.
..	McDade.	..	Maccullar.
..	Marron.	..	McConnell.
..	McCarthy.	..	Cuff.
..	McCabe.		
..	Nowlan.	*Bengal Horse Arty.*	
..	Robson.	Sergeant	McNee.
..	Seyburne.	..	Cleland.
..	Sheen.	Gunner	A. Hearn.
..	Tongue.	..	Keane.
..	Wilson.	..	Dulton.
..	Durant.	Surgeon	Wade, Baggage
..	Arch.	Sergeant	to the Caboo mission.
..	Scott.		

(Signed) G. PONSONBY, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General.

(True copy)

(Signed) R. G. SHAKESPEAR,
Military Secretary.

(True Copies)

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India
With the Governor General.

(True Copies.)

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Govt.

Indian Intelligence

CALCUTTA.

A Mofussil letter, after stating that Capt. Broadfoot is to be appointed commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces, mentions, that Capt. Fraser, of the 11th Cavalry, is to be offered the command of the Kotah contingent.—Hurkaru, Oct. 6.

LOSS OF THE RICARDO.—The official enquiry, which was instituted by order of the Marine Board, to investigate into circumstances that led to the loss of the unfortunate Brig *Ricardo*, has just been terminated, and it is the opinion of the Committee of Enquiry, that the cause of the fatal accident, was an unexpected obstruction in the channel the vessel had to go through. The obstruction is ascribed to the shifting sands with which the Calcutta river to such a dangerous extent abounds, and which have so frequently occasioned accidents to the shipping. No blame whatever, therefore, is imputable to the officer, Mr. Master Pilot Moxon, who had charge of the *Ricardo* at the time of the occurrence. He could not possibly have fore-seen the obstruction which produced the wreck, as it never was before known in the channel in question. Mr. Moxon, on the contrary, appears to have paid every care and attention to the conduct of the vessel.—Ibid.

THE GUNPOWDER AFFAIR.—MORE DEATHS.—Since Saturday evening, four more of the unhappy sufferers, by the late gunpowder explosion in the Old China Bazar have died. The Inquest in the Coroner's Court, with regard to this affair, was resumed yesterday, but for want of time we are unable, to day, to report more than the bare fact.—Ibid.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, CALCUTTA AGENCY.—Full report for Friday, the 30th Sept. 1842.

ASSETS.				
Cash Balance on hand		76,326	9	8
Bills discounted account		3,24,686	7	10
Government paper		2,97,246	10	8
Loans of Government papers, Bank of Bengal, and Bonded Ware-house shares, Union Bank and other joint stock certificates		9,72,208	9	5
Ditto on Bonds with sureties		9,99,090	15	3
Mirzapore on Calcutta Exchange account		8,040	0	0
Office furniture		350	0	0
			26,77,949	4 10
LIABILITIES.				
Floating deposit account		47,753	15	7
Fixed ditto do	6,46,869	11	9	
Bengal Bank do.	398	7	0	
Home remittance	606	0	6	6,47,874 2 9
Suspense account			7	0 0
Agra and United Service Bank due to this day		19,65,487	1	2
Profit and loss		16,887	1	4
			26,77,149	4 10

E. E.

F. R. HAMPTON,
Agent Agra and U. S. Bank.

O. C. Soor, Accountant.

We believe that the present year will have brought a larger accession to the numbers of the Calcutta Bar than any previous year "within the memory of the oldest practitioner." No less than *eight* new Barristers either have already arrived or are on their way. The names mentioned to us are those of Mr. Lyall, the new Advocate-General, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Theobald and Mr. Ritchie,—all of whom are expected daily; while the gentlemen who have already arrived in the course of the present year are Messrs. Fulton, Lang, Montriou, and Wylie.—*Ibid. Oct.* 8.

We draw attention to a Report of Proceedings at a meeting of Shareholders of the Assam Company, held yesterday, at the Bonded-Warehouse, which exhibits a more favorable result than we were prepared for. Hitherto all has been outlay for clearing, buildings, &c., but now the Company will begin to reap the fruits of their outlay.

Coolies and food being now in abundance, and money obtainable on the spot by bills on Calcutta, the Steamer is no longer needed, and will probably be sold. A dividend will be soon declared, which next year, it is expected, will be doubled. Three new Directors were elected in lieu of three who had gone out by rotation.

In the course of the proceedings, the zealous and *united* exertions of the Superintendents, Messrs. Bruce, Parker, and Masters were noticed by the meeting with great satisfaction, and altogether it appears that the establishments in Assam "work well."

This year's report cannot fail to be satisfactory to Shareholders, and next year's promises to be more so. *Ibid. Oct.* 8.

ASSAM COMPANY.

The annual Meeting of the Assam Company was held yesterday, when there were about a dozen gentlemen present. From the Report of the Directors, which was read to the meeting by Mr. Chapman, the affairs of the Company appeared to be in a prosperous condition, and seemed to hold out the most encouraging prospects of future success.

1st. It was then proposed by Dr. Grant and seconded by Mr. R. J. Lattey, that the report be adopted and printed for the use of Shareholders, and that the Directors do receive thanks for their services during the past year.

The Steam Boat *Assam* was made subject of special enquiry. A conversation ensued regarding the expenses incurred in her completion. A number of extracts from letters having reference to the instruction sent home, and the circumstances under which the boat was originally ordered and constructed were

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then read out by the chairman, which seemed to give sufficient explanatory information, and were received without anything being recovered on the subject by the Shareholders present.

2nd. Proposed by Dr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Downing and Resolved.

"That the marked improvement indicated by the report of an enhanced and steady supply of food in the line of the Company's operations in Assam, and the augmented facilities in procuring labourers and obtaining money on drafts on Calcutta, which render the transmission of treasure unnecessary, as well as the harmonious and judicious manner in which Messrs. Bruce, Parker and Masters appear to have superintended, the various details under their supervision, deserve the thanks of this meeting."

3rd. Proposed by Dr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith and Resolved,

"That the accounts as passed by Mr. Holroyd and Major Henderson are approved, and that the same gentlemen be requested to continue their services as Auditors for the ensuing year."

4th. Proposed by Dr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith and Resolved,

"That General Meetings of the Shareholders, be henceforth held half yearly, and that it be left to the Directors to name such days in the months of January and July, as may appear to them most convenient."

5th. Proposed by Mr. J. M. Hill, seconded by Mr. Downing and Resolved,

"That Messrs. Jos. J. Mackenzie, Wm. Storm and R. J. Lattey, be elected Directors in the room of Messrs. James Colquhoun, A. D. Macleod and Andrew Henderson, retired."

6th. On the motion of Mr. Daniel Elliott, seconded by Dr. Grant. Thanks were unanimously voted to the Chairman and the meeting seperated.

(Signed) HENRY CHAPMAN, Chairman.

The Hong Kong paper is in ecstasies at the cession of that place to the British in perpetuity. There is no doubt that the arrangement will tend materially to the wealth and civilization of all who may be located there, and we are glad to observe, as one of the first symptoms of happiness and enlightenment that an attorney has commenced practice at Hong Kong. He only wants a brother practitioner to put him on a comfortable footing.—Englishman, Oct. 6.

Late yesterday evening we received Cape Town papers to the 12th August. They announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mackenzie, and report the arrival of the *Hidston*, *Zenobia* and *Louisa Munro* from Calcutta. Ensign Harcourt, 42d N. I., and Mr. J. Hunter died on board the *Zenobia*.—Ibid, Oct. 7.

The *Englishman's* editorial announcement to-day of the murder of the Superintendant of the Allipore Jail is ——fudge. One of the Serjeants attached to the Jail was wounded in the face by a prisoner who was employed in some work which required the use of a knife. *Hincillæ lachrymæ.*—Star, Oct. 6.

We understand that the intention of assembling the Army of Reserve has been abandoned, the inconvenience and expense attending the measure not being now considered to be warranted by existing circumstances. This will render Troops more easily disposable for Bundlecund, Rohilcund and Scinde if necessary.—Ibid.

MADRAS.

Major General Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B. appointed to the Staff of this Presidency, arrived from Calcutta in the Sumarang, on Monday, and received a salute of eleven guns on landing.—Spectator, Oct. 12

It has been determined by the Supreme Government, we learn, to remove the 15th Hussars from Bangalore to Bengal, a movement which may be expected to take place at an early period. It is believed also that other Cavalry movements are contemplated, and that H. M. 9th Lancers will probably be sent to Bombay, and the 14th Light Dragoons transferred to Madras.—Ibid.

The Head Quarters Wing of H. M. 25th Regiment, which has occupied the Cantonment at Poonamallee, since their arrival here, will march to day for their present destination Arnee.—Ibid.

A letter from Vellore mentions a report at that station, that the 52d N. I. and 23d W. L. I. are to leave Bangalore in November—the former for the Presidency. An on dit prevailed that the Marquis intended, ere long, to visit Vellore, Arcot and Arnee. We are sorry to learn that H. M. 25th Regiment at Arcot, are sickly, and that the presence of the Superintending Surgeon is required there.—Ibid.

BURMAH.

CHOLERA.—We learn that the Cholera is on the decrease in Burmah. It is reported, and we have no reason to dispute the truth of the report, that not less than 10,000 in Amarapoora alone have fallen victims to this disease. Among the members of the Court, we hear the May-wa-dee Woongyee, (a relative of his Majesty) one of the Princesses, a son of the Prince of Prome, a daughter of the Prince off Pakan, an Atwen-woon, a Woon-douck, and several other officers of rank, have died. In Rangoon the Cholera has carried off great numbers. Notwithstanding the great mortality which has prevailed almost throughout the country, the native reports are to the effect that the King is preparing to come down to Rangoon with an "immense army."—Maulmain Chronicle, Sept. 14.

The Julia from Calcutta, having on Board the Lord Bishop, arrived in the river yesterday. She brought a small mail, the principal packet being on board the Amazon, which may be hourly expected.—Maulmain Chronicle, September 14.

Letters from Maulmain of the 20th ultimo, mention the arrival of the *Ganges* on the 19th, with the Commissioner on board. Everything was very quiet, and it was not expected that Tharawaddie would pay another visit to Rangoon this year. The cholera, which was still very fearful, would, in itself, be sufficient to sting him.—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 8.

SINGAPORE.

"I beg to give you a short account of the loss of the Ship Henry Davidson, of London, of 600 Tons burden, with Cotton from Bombay and bound to China, lately under my command. We left Singapore Roads on Friday, the 2nd inst. at noon, and proceeded with light baffling winds to the Eastward. From 3 P. M. till midnight racked frequently sounding regularly. At midnight we made Battam Point to bear South 6 or 7 miles and soundings to agree, wind still at East — from midnight too hazy to see the land but wind being directly contrary and the distance of Pedra Branca so great (20 miles or more) no apprehensions were felt, when at 2 A. M. a loud ready rippling was heard at north-east. The anchor was got and the lead hove; got ground at 17 fathoms and immediately the ship drove with a rate of 7 or 8 miles per hour (dead against the light wind) on a shelf of Rocks; struck and in 10 minutes had 13 feet water in the well and in half an hour the upper deck was under water; at this time we let go an anchor to keep her on the reef as the tide was still making and having got into the boats left the ship at 4 A. M. (then the water was over the gangways) and took shelter in the Brig James anchored close to, and which with another vessel bound through the Straits of Rhio had been thus far drifted out of their supposed situation near 20 miles in two or three hours —proving that our mistake was caused by an unusual current and that 2 other vessels, both coasters and well acquainted were deceived as well as ourselves We returned after daylight and succeeded in saving some of the sails which we *unbein* from aloft, but while thus engaged the ship swang off the reef and giving a heavy plunge went down head foremost and in so doing upset one boat full of tails and I am sorry to add that we mustered afterwards, 2 men, John Robertson and John Smith seamen, both of London, were missing and seen no more. I have only to add that all hands deserve great praise for the cool, steady conduct throughout, and I would take this opportunity of informing the Captains of Ships in Harbour especially those bound home that there are now five boys and the chief officer disengaged, who would be very glad to proceed home on moderate terms and who can all have the very highest character.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. R. MACDONNELL.
Late Commander Ship Henry Davidson.

Singapore London Hotel, Sept. 6, 1842.
Free Press, Sept. 8.

European Intelligence.

RAJA OF SATTARA.

THE PETITION OF PURTAUB SHEAN, RAJA OF SATTARA.

The Petition of Purtaub Shean, Raja of Sattara, now in exile at Benares,

Most respectfully showeth,

That the British Government, by means of the authority delegated to the East India Company, exercises direct and acknowledged supremacy over hundred millions of British subjects in the East Indies, and indirect but paramount control over the rulers of Native States comprising a population of fifty millions more, all of whom, both princes and people, in subordination to the British Government, look to that Government for the protection of their persons, their property, and their rights.

That your Petitioner, for many years a faithful ally and great feudatary of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, has recently, by the East India Company's Government, under the accusation of treason and secret hostility—crimes which he never in imagination conceived—on evidence corrupt and one-sided, as well as inconsistent and contradictory, without a trial, and without the opportunity of self-defence, been despoiled of his throne and dominions, and consigned to exile.

That your Petitioner, finding all appeals against this treatment, addressed to the East India Company's Government both in India and England, fruitless, now approaches your honourable House, conscious of his innocence, to lay before you a statement of his case.

That your Petitioner, the descendant of princes, desires not to be treated with favour; he only asks for an impartial inquiry; that, like the meanest subject of Her Majesty, accused of offence, he should be treated as innocent until proved to be guilty.

This righteous maxim, the foundation of morality as well as law, has been reversed in the case of your Petitioner; he has been treated from the very beginning as guilty, and the inquiry which he craves will not only establish this fact, but will show that, in order to find him guilty, every improbability, amounting to moral impossibility in the circumstances in which he was placed, and his relation to the persons with whom he is accused of conspiring, has been tortured into evidence of crime.

Unlike other native princes of India, whose territory has been curtailed, whose power lessened, and who have been reduced to dependence by British ascendancy, your Petitioner owes all the territory and power he ever possessed, all the dignity and influence he ever enjoyed, to the British Government. The nominal head of the Mahratta Empire, and the lineal descendant and representative of its renowned founder, he, as well as some of his predecessors, had been reduced by the usurping Brahminical Dynasty of the Peishwas to the condition of a State Pageant, deprived of all real power, and competent only to confirm the behests of the usurping authority. His restoration to a real throne, therefore, was coincident with the overthrow of the Brahminical supremacy. From the hour of his acknowledgment as a sovereign prince, his interests became indissolubly identified with the stability of the British Government, and, from the very same hour, and by the very same means, he was placed in direct hostility to the Order of Brahmins, in whom resides that moral and spiritual influence, which controls and sways all the grades and relations of Hindoo society. Hence, it is manifest that your Petitioner's elevation, and the very nature and extent of his obligations, deprived him not only of the will, but of the influence, indispensable to conspire against the British Government.

With these facts, familiar to the world, your Petitioner is accused of having plotted against that Government—his benefactor—his sole friend—the source and foundation, and mainstay of his power; and of having employed as his instruments and agents Brahmins, his bitterest enemies, who desired nothing more ardently than his ruin, and who would thus have been furnished by himself with the most obvious and certain means of effecting their ends.

That your Petitioner's reasons to be grateful to the British Government continued to accumulate rather than diminish, and his confidence in its support to augment rather than to decrease, is further established by the approbation with which the administration of his kingdom was regarded by the highest authorities both at home and abroad, who held his conduct up as an example worthy of imitation by the other native princes of India.

With no stain attaching to his moral character, but held up to all as a man of truth and honour in the station he filled, with such reasons for profound gratitude to the British Government—with such motives to unswerving loyalty—with enemies so numerous, so unscrupulous, so influential, and so vigilant—and with friends so well disposed and all powerful. The accusations against your Petitioner is, that laying aside of a sudden every regard to character, gratitude, honour, loyalty and self interest, he conspired with those very enemies to compass the ruin of his best and only friends. Your Petitioner contents himself with saying, that if he be a good man he could not, and if a bad man he would not, have been guilty of such a crime; and that under the one supposition or the other its commission by him was morally impossible.

Your Petitioner is satisfied that human experience upon a throne furnishes no case in which the presumptions of guilt are so strongly and clearly opposed to the circumstances, the situations, the interests, the character, and the whole life of the Prince accused.

With regard to the evidence, oral and documentary, which the whole power and influence of the British Government have been for years employed to procure and accumulate against your Petitioner, it has not been in his power to offer the clearest disproof; because, although he has been pronounced guilty, and deposed upon that evidence, he has been peremptorily denied all knowledge of it. In speaking therefore of that evidence, he can only refer to recorded opinions of those high British functionaries, who from their long residence at the Court of Sattara, and their intimate acquaintance with the concerns of that State,—their knowledge of the personal conduct and character of your Petitioner—of the peculiarities of his position—and of the individual reputation and standing of many of the witnesses who have borne testimony against him, must be, and are admitted to be, the best qualified persons to pass that judgment which, in every similar case, would be deemed to be authoritative and conclusive. Those functionaries are,—Captain Grant Duff, the first Political Resident at Sattara (the early guide and instructor of your Petitioner), and his successors, Majors General Briggs, Robertson, and Lodwick. The personal experience of these officers extends over a period of nineteen years, that is, from the first hour your Petitioner was placed on the throne until within a brief period of his deposal. General Briggs has publicly declared, that he believes your Petitioner to be innocent. General Robertson has as publicly declared, that the evidence against your Petitioner is such as ought not to affect the life of the meanest animal. General Lodwick, one of the Commissioners who, at Sattara, your Petitioner's capital, received the evidence upon the first charge, has also publicly declared, that, to the last hour of his life, he shall repent having put his signature to the Report of the Commission, without protesting against the worthlessness of the evidence it had recorded. For the opinion of Captain Grant Duff, who has not had the same opportunity of publicly expressing it, your Petitioner appeals with confidence to that officer himself.

But to these opinions of the innocence of your Petitioner, openly and solemnly recorded by officers, it is opposed, that he has been adjudged guilty by the Governor in Council of Bombay, by the Governor General of India in Council, and by a majority of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. It becomes indispensable, therefore, that he should test the impartiality of these authorities by a review of the conduct they have pursued towards him. And first, of the Governor in Council of Bombay:—It is admitted by this authority, that up the to year 1835 your Petitioners lived under its procection, not only without a shadow of suspicion attaching to him either as a prince or as a man; but with yearly marks of praise, consideration and confidence. In that year, your Petitioner again strongly complained of an infraction of the treaty of September 1819, (all the conditions and provisions of which were dictated under the direction of the Governor General of India, through his Commissioner, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone,) to the effect that a certain jagheer, or estate, the sovereignty over which had been guaranteed to him by that treaty, in the same manner as the sovereignty over the rest of his dominions, had been attached for a private debt by a British court of justice, and rendered amenable to the adjudication of that court. Believing, rightly or erroneously, that this act was in breach of treaty, and fearing that it would lead to the dismemberment of other parts of his dominions, your Petitioner felt that the principle involved was of the deepest importance to his interests, and that he could do no less than complain; but he offered, at the same time, to abide implicitly by the decision of the framer of the treaty, Mr. Elphinstone, or if such a reference was preferred, by the decisions of the home authorities.

The Government of Bombay upheld the act of their law court, but promised to refer your Petitioner's complaint to the decision of the Court of Directors. Repeatedly was your Petitioner assured that the reference had been made. After an interval of four years however, your Petitioner, in an interview with Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay, which your Petitioner expressly sought, learned that no reference had been made. Feeling in consequence deeply injured and aggrieved, he openly expressed his intention of himself stating the case to the Court of Directors by agents of his own, believing that in taking this step he was doing that which was due to himself, and exercising a right of appeal of which no treaty can deprive a dependent Prince. The Governor in Council of Bombay regarded this conduct of your Petitioner not only as an infraction of treaty, but as an insult to themselves. They thereupon rejected the annual present your Petitioner was accustomed to make; returned unopened the letter which accompanied it; and thus made known that the Government had broken off all amicable relations with him. Thus was brought about the event which your Petitioner's enemies had so long desired. The public withdrawal from your Petitioner of the respect, protection, and confidence of the British Government was attended by the knowledge, equally public, that he had fallen under its high displeasure. From that time, the enemies of your Petitioner, finding the Government ready to lend a willing ear to any accusation preferred against him, poured in their accusations. The first was,—that your Petitioner had tampered with the allegiance of two native officers at Sattara. The report of this offence was communicated to the Governor in Council early in July 1836; and the Governor's conduct on receipt was to withhold all knowledge of it from your Petitioner, but to send a private paper of "hints" to the British Resident at his Court; the functionary whom by treaty he was bound to look up to and be advised by. In this paper it was suggested, "that the native officers should ask to see the Raja: tell him, they had heard their part of the plot had been discovered; beg that he would protect them, either by advancing money to escape with, or a pass under his hand and seal to ensure them service; that if he gave them money the evidence would be strong; if a paper, convincing. If, however, the Raja should give them up, with loud complaints of calumny, in this case the Resident was to pretend to secure them; and, suspicion being hushed, an opportunity would be afforded for securing the principal agents."

The next accusation was, that some of the principal persons belonging to your Petitioner's Court had been plotting against the British Government, and your Petitioner was required to deliver them up. In an hour from the time of the demand they were delivered into the hands of the British Resident.

In October 1836, about three months after the Governor in Council of Bombay was in possession of the first accusation against your Petitioner, a secret commission, consisting of three members, one of whom was the British Resident, was appointed and sat at Sattara, to inquire into it. The Governor in Council prohibited any agent or counsel being present on your Petitioner's behalf, to hear or take a note of the evidence.

The majority of the Commissioners refused to cross-examine the witnesses, one of whom admitted that he had perjured himself, and another, that he had taken an oath which he never intended to keep. The Governor in Council praised and rewarded the false swearer. The British Resident, General Lodwick, having declared to his colleagues that the evidence of such witnesses was worthless for the purpose of dethroning your Petitioner, General Lodwick perceiving, even at that at time, that it was the fixed determination of the Governor in Council to dethrone him, the Governor in Council shortly after removed this officer, and placed in the post of president and confidential adviser of your Petitioner, one of the members of the Commission, Colonel Ovans, who, unknown to your Petitioner, had adjudged him to be guilty; who urged on his Government the necessity of keeping your Petitioner profoundly ignorant of all the charges, witnesses, and evidence against him; and who, while his instructions were to be distant and reserved in all his communications with your Petitioner, besought him in the very first interview to communicate on all points without reserve. The persons, your Petitioner's subjects, whom he had delivered up to the Resident, were confined Sattara; one in at powder magaziee, another in a store rooom, both under British sentinels. They were afterwards removed to Poonah. Nothing having been there elicited from them, the Governor in Council, at the recommendation of the new Resident, ordered the principal of these persons, Govind Rao to be again removed, and placed in solitary confinement in the fortress of Ahmednuggur. "It is to be hoped that this measure, if adopted (wrote the Resident), may induce his mother, and his other friends, to come forward and disclose all they know, as the only means of assisting him." The Resident shortly after forwarded to the Governor in Council a deposition, purporting to be from the mother of Govind Rao, in which she accused her son of treason, and your Petitioner of being privy to it. The only offence of which, to your Petitioner's knowledge, Govind Rao could on any plea be deemed guilty, was that of having prepared, as was his duty, the representations which your Petitioners intended to send to England. The treason imputed to your Petitioners was the having been engaged in intrigues for twelve previous years with the Portuguese Viceroys of Goa, and utterly, as the fruit of those intrigues, with having entered into a treaty with the then Viceroy, Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, for the procuring of 30,000 European troops from Lisbon, to drive the British out of India, and to partition the British territories. Your Petitioner's troops consisted of 1,500 irregular horse and foot. His revenue amounted to fourteen lacs of rupees, or £140,000 sterling per annum. The garrison of Goa was in number 300 men. With these facts before him, demonstrating that madness, and madness only, could have led either your Petitioner or the Viceroy of Goa, to dream of such a plot, whereas both the Viceroy and your Petitioner are reputed to be sane men. The Governor in Council, nevertheless, professed to believe in the truth of the charge, and subsequently produced, as indubitable proof of it, certain letters which he redeemed out of pawn in the Goa territories, for the sum of 400 rupees (£40 sterling), which letters purport to be addressed by the Viceroy of Goa to your Petitioner. To authenticate these letters a free pardon was given by the Governor in Council of Bombay to a leader of a gang of robbers, "Balkoba Kalkur," who stated that they had come into his possession from two Brahmins, deceased fifteen months before. In order to procure other evidence against your Petitioner, the Governor in Council caused rewards and indemnity to be proclaimed to whomsoever should come forward; and he caused your Petitioner's correspondence with his agents to be secretly intercepted. The Viceroy of Goa has publicly, and under his own hand, declared the letters ascribed to him to be utter forgeries. Upon evidence obtained by such means, were the witnesses trebly as numerous as they are stated to be, the respect which your Petitioner owes to truth and justice, would forbid him from making a remark. The next cumulative charge brought against your Petitioner, by the Governor in Council is the having intrigued treasonably with Moodhojee Bhosley, the exiled Raja of Nagpore, for the purpose of procuring from him a contribution of 25 lacs of rupees, or £20,000 sterling, in aid of your Petitioner's schemes. Colonel Sykes, an Indian officer, and a Director of the East India Company, has stated publicly (at a Court of Proprietors of that Company), that Moodhojee was at that time a fugitive, subsisting upon the bounty of the Raja of Joudpore, and inhabiting a courtyard of the dimensions of twenty feet by twelve. The Governor in Council of Bombay, produces as proof of this crime, that your Petitioner sent this fugitive a sword, and received from him some pairs of slippers, and upon this fact, which is untrue, builds conclusive arguments of evil the designs cherished by your Petitioner.

This narrative of the conduct pursued, and of the charges and evidence brought forward by the Governor in Council of Bombay, prove incontrovertibly that this authority was incapable of pronouncing an impartial judgment on the case.

The next authority adduced against your Petitioner is that of the Governor General of India in Council. The decision of this authority has been pronounced, as your Petitioner believes, in ignorance of the whole facts of the case; especially of the manner and the means resorted to by the Governor in Council of Bombay to obtain proofs. It is in evidence that the Governor General of India in Council reproved the proceeding of the Bombay Government upon the first charge alleged against your Petitioner, "that of having tampered with the native officers, and required, for the honour of the British Government, those proceedings should be terminated." It is in evidence, that the Governor in Council of Bombay, conceiving his own character to be implicated in this reproof, exerted all his influence to the prejudice of your Petitioner, for the purpose of exonerating himself; that he employed as his chief agents, in collecting and arranging the evidence to sustain the charges against your Petitioner, the two officers, Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovans, who had already adjudged your Petitioner to be guilty, and, consequently, were personally interested in establishing his guilt. Your Petitioner believes that the opinion and minutes of the Government of Bombay upon these charges, and not the history of the methods by which the evidence was procured, brought up and arranged, were alone produced to the Governor General of India in Council, and that his Lordship's decision was hence necessarily partial and one sided. Your Petioner is the more confident in this opinion from the consideration he has experienced since his deposal from the Governor General of India.

The last judgment that is produced against your Petitioner is that of a majority of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, who, it is observed, have not only admitted the proofs of your Petitioner's guilt, but have bestowed their warm commendation upon all that has been done to him; even upon the manner, of his violent deposal and exile to Benares, and upon the confiscation of his private property, in violation of the pledge given by the Governor in Council, ("that, if your Petitioner quietly submitted to the wishes of the Government," his private property would be held sacred. Your Petitioner not only submitted without a sign of resistance, but offered to place his person in the hands of the Governor; nevertheless he was seized while sleeping in his bed at night, and hurried off with less observance of common humanity than is shewn to a condemned malefactora and afterwards stript of all he possessed. This act majority of the Directors have not only confirmed, but they have bestowed their warm commendation upon it, and upon every previous act of the Governor in Council of Bombay, as established by their own official records, namely, upon the charges brought against your Petitioner—upon the means used to substantiate them—upon the free pardon granted to a gang robber, to enable him to give evidence against your Petitioner—upon the public rewards offered to and bestowed upon perjurers and false witnesses—upon the imprisonment for three years, without trial, of your Petitioner's subjects and adherents—upon the refusal of making known to your Petitioner the charges against him—upon the prohibition of allowing him any aid or counsel—upon the interception of his correspondence—upon the ill-treatment in Bombay of the agents whom he deputed to England to obtain an inquiry into his grievances—upon the requiring from him a written acknowledgment of his guilt as the price of retaining his throne—upon the attempting to exact from him pensions for his accusers, and for all such persons as the Governor in Council of Bombay should at any time designate—upon the casting of him from his throne, because he protested his innocence, and respectfully besought a hearing;—and upon the raising to that throne of his own brother, "Appa Sahib," who had declared himself guilty of conspiring against the British Government,—a brother who headed the British officers that came to seize your Petitioner whilst in bed All these acts a majority of the Court of Directors have not only confirmed and approved, but they have commanded their servants who perpetrated those acts. Were your Petitioner's guilt as manifest to all mankind as the sun is in the Heavens, still, this conduct on the part of the Court of Directors, viewing the solemn duty of control and review committed to them, would deprive their opinion and their decision of all title to impartiality, confidence or respect.

Finally, Your Petitioner submits to the consideration of your honourable House a fact, which he cannot but believe will produce upon your honourable House a deep impression of his innocence, and convince, your honourable House that those by whom he has been dethroned and despoiled do not themselves believe in the truth of the charges brought against him.—that extraordinary fact is this; That whereas your Petitioner has suffered the loss of his character, his kingdom, and even his private property, together with all the rights, dignities and privileges attaching to a princely station, on the ground, mainly, that he has intrigued with the Portugues Viceroy of Goa, with the guilty design of overthrowing the British Dominion in India; yet the conduct of the alleged partner in his criminality, the Viceroy, has never been noticed; and your Petitioner has reason to believe that, to the present time not a single step has been taken to obtain at the hands of the Portuguese Government (Her Majesty's ancient Ally) even an explanation on a subject which your honourable House will at once perceive is one of solemn international interest, involving the friendship and alliance subsisting between Great Britain and the Crown of Portugal.

Wherefore your Petitioner respectfully solicits from your honourable House a consideration of his case, and of the treatment he has received, as well as the high character he has invariably maintained amongst his people and the Princes of India; while he implores from your honourable House that justice which, had his lost been that of a peasant, it would have been his right to claim from the laws of the British Realm. He cannot forget that it is as a dethroned and exiled Prince that he appeals to your honourable House. He trusts that the vast power which has been placed by Divine Providence in the hands of the Government of Great Britain, will not be exercised to this continued wrong; and he hopes the injustice and degradation which he has suffered in innocence will not be permitted to appear on the page of history, to tarnish the glory of the British name, and the conduct and character of that Government in India towards a Sovereign, once its honoured ally, now its helpless prisoner.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated the 25th of Zikada, 1257, in the hundred and sixty-eighth year of our Dynasty, corresponding with the 8th of January, 1842.

(The RAJA'S Sign Manual.)
Dated at Sikrob, near Benares.

Witnesses { Man Singh Raje Bhosli Sioode.
Yeswant Rao Malkar Chitnis.
Chintmaram Chitteo Bhate Nia ydish.
Narian Raghunath Barwe.

MISCELLANEA.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—This scene of Cockney mud, merriment, and profligacy, came to an end (or nearly so) as quietly as poor Sir John Falstaff. This roysterous arena, rendered, as some modern philosophers think, quite classic by Ben Jonson's humour and roast pig, and "ever-to-be-remembered" for its "ground and lofty tumbling;" its dwarfs, giants, mermaids, thimble-riggers, pick-pockets, vagabonds, and dead drunkards, and which has enjoyed a sort of prescriptive right to constitute itself for three days an intolerable nuisance to some thousands of quiet and sober citizens, and a general hindrance to public traffic for the like period, was, on Saturday, as gentle as a sucking dove. The "melancholy" of its old neighbour, "Fleet Ditch," was upon it, and the most sprightly of the poor creature's gambols amounted to nothing more respectable than a very faint-hearted cry about "rattles" and "gingerbread nuts." Even the Lord Mayor refused to go in state to proclaim that the vendors of the said scratchers and nuts—seeing there was not so much as a "dead Indian" to justify an approach to civic pageantry—might be permitted to twist the one and crack the other. Let us not, however, fail to record that, during the afternoon two perambulating venicles were seen at "the fair;" one a cart, "selling off" Sheffield toys and tinselled goods at "prime cost;" and the other a bit of a tilted waggon, the owner of which was trying to get rid of some birch-brooms and scrubbing-brushes. In one word, "Bartholomew Fair" is defunct. Let us thank the civic authorities for having abated so huge a nuisance.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—The punishment of flogging, which is so debasing to human nature, and so degrading to the British soldier, was carried into effect in the barrack-yard of Nenagh, some few days ago. We direct public attention to the transaction, because the circumstances connected with it are rather peculiar It seems that some short time ago a batch of recruits was received by the depot now lying here (the 64th), amongst which was a young Englishman named Joseph Randalls. It appears that his alleged enlistment took place in Staffordshire, while, as he states himself, he laboured under the influence of intoxication; that on that very day he deserted from the recruiting party, but was afterwards recaptured nine miles from the place of his enlistment. Persevering in the opinion that he had been illegally enlisted, stating that he was drunk at the time, he refused to take the oath of allegiance; notwithstanding all this, he was transmitted to Nenagh, where he also stubbornly and obstinately refused being attested, although confinement and punishment of a minor nature were resorted to. Some few mornings ago he was ordered out on parade, but refusing to obey, he was put under arrest, and a court-martial called, by which he was tried, and sentenced to 150 lashes for disobedience of orders. In due course the triangle was erected, and the cat-o-nine tales called into operation. Having received 100 stripes with apparently dogged indifference, the commanding officer remitted the remaining 50, and ordered him to the hospital. On being taken down he turned round and with amazing coolness took up his jacket to put it on his lacerated back, saying at the same time, "Is that all? I'll be dam'd if that'll make me a sojur either."—Nenagh Guardian.

NOVEL BAIT FOR A MOUSE.—A rather amusing incident occurred a few nights since at the residence of a gentleman at the Spa. One of the servant girls, who was in the habit of increasing the brilliancy and polish of her hair by the rather extravagant use of oil, bear's grease, or some other of the numberless unctuous applications which are in use for beautifying the human bread divine, retired to rest on Wednesday night last, having been more than usually liberal in the application of the oily ingredient. Who shall tell what visions of conquests floated through the brain of our pretty heroine. Perhaps she dreamed of a declaration from the butcher's boy, the baker, or the milkman, or some other victim to the witchery of a curl; but whatever was the nature of her dreams, she was woke out of them by a strange sensation on the top of her head; and on putting up her hand, something, whose coat was soft as velvet, and whose step was as light as that of a fairy, slipped between her fingers, and made a hasty retreat. It might have been Queen Mab herself, caught in her old practice of whispering vain thoughts into a poor girl's ear; but the morning's dawn dispelled the fond delusion, and afforded another sad proof that the days of the fairy tribe have been numbered, or that the Pucks and the Oberons and all the Titanian court have emigrated to some more congenial locality. In sad and sober truth, the poor girl's luxuriant locks, on which she so much prided herself, and which she had taken such pains to cultivate and beautify, had attracted the attention of a little animal which is at all times the horror of all persons who wear petticoats. A mouse, in fact, roaming in search of his supper, had made an attack upon the fair maid's well oiled hair, and nibbled away with such an industrious appetite, that the next morning the poor wench was horror struck at beholding bald place in the very centre of her head as large as the palm of a man's hand, the hair being cropped off by the mouse close to the roots.—Glocester Journal.

LORD EDWARD SOMERSET.—*When, in our last Gazette*, we paid a passing tribute to the bravery and distinguished professional merits of the late Lord Vivian, we did not anticipate that a similar task would so soon be imposed upon us by the decease of Genl. Lord Edward Somerset, brother of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. Such, however, we regret to say, is the case, his Lordship having died the day before yesterday. Although the state of his health had for some time past been delicate apprehensions of a serious nature were not entertained until a few days ago, when his symptoms suddenly assumed a character which foreboded a speedy and fatal result. The extent and nature of Lord Edward Somerset's service must be well known to our military readers. He was a gallant and zealous officer, who fought his country's battles with honour and credit in Holland and France, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, at which last mentioned memorable struggle he led the Household Brigade of Cavalry. For his gallantry at Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, he was presented with a Cross and one Clasp, in addition to which he was early rewarded with the Star of the Bath, and subsequently promoted to the First Class of that distinguished Order. His foreign decorations consisted of the Third Class of Maria Theresa of Austria, of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of St. Vladimir of Russia. In March, 1836, he was removed from the Colonelcy of the Royal Dragoons to his old regiment, the 4th Light Dragoons, which he had commanded in the earlier part of his career in Spain and Portugal. Lord Edward was frequently employed upon the staff. The last appointment which he held was that of Inspecting General of Cavalry, which the rules of the service compelled him to relinquish upon his promotion to the rank of Lieut. General. His commissions bear date as follows:—Cornet, Feb. 4, 1793; Lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1793; Captain, Aug. 23, 1794; Major, Nov. 21, 1799; Lieut. Colonel, Dec. 25, 1800; Colonel, July 25, 1810; Major General, June 4, 1813; Lieut. General, May 27, 1825, General, Nov. 23, 1841. His Lordship was uncle to the present, and brother to the late Duke of Beaufort, and in his 66th year.

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.